

A New Black Leader Emerges



Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, before a 1985 strike.

For Ramaphosa, This Labor Struggle 'Is the Big One'

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — With hundreds of thousands of black miners on strike in South Africa, sharply cutting the critical production of gold and coal, Cyril Ramaphosa has emerged as the country's strongest labor leader and a political force as well.

For five years Mr. Ramaphosa, general secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, has been preparing for a showdown with South Africa's wealthy mining companies, knowing that it would be a test of strength for the whole black labor movement as well as for the broader fight against apartheid.

"This is the big one," Mr. Ramaphosa said as more than 300,000 miners began the strike two weeks ago. "If we win this strike, it is going to be a significant motivation for all other workers to continue with their own struggle for a living wage. If we lose, it will have a devastating effect."

Mr. Ramaphosa also acknowledged that the strike was "about a lot more than wages" and that if the union won, the victory would have major political implications.

"To the government, we represent a constituency that is part and parcel of the liberation movement in this country," he said. "There is a lot of fear and trepidation in

government, I think, about the outcome."

A substantial union victory, confirming the mine workers' fast-growing strength in the country's most important industry, would encourage other black labor unions and their allies in the United Democratic Front, a coalition of anti-apartheid groups, which has been hit hard in the past year by the government's state of emergency.

"With so many of our leaders detained," a United Democratic Front leader said recently, "trade union men like Cyril Ramaphosa are moving to the fore."

Mr. Ramaphosa, a lawyer who is 34, came to the labor movement

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Deadline Delayed in S. Africa

Strikers Given 2 More Days to Return to Work

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The Anglo American Corp. postponed a back-to-work deadline for 16,000 black strikers at its mines Monday, and the death toll in the 15-day-old walkout rose to six.

Early in the day the company said that it was firing about 7,000 strikers at the No. 2 and No. 3 shafts of its Western Holdings gold mine in Orange Free State because they had not returned to work by Monday's deadline.

Anglo American, the largest of the six companies targeted in the strike, later issued a statement saying that it had reset the deadline for Wednesday for those workers and for strikers at two coal mines and two other gold mines "to allow employees more time to consider their options."

Three strike-related deaths were reported Monday, including one in a clash between supporters and opponents of the strike at Anglo American's President Steyn gold mine in Orange Free State. The other two deaths were at the Western Areas gold mine in Transvaal Province. Three previous deaths had been linked to the strike.

Bobby Godsell, director of industrial relations for Anglo American, said nine miners had been injured in the fighting. He called on the union to resume the talks on reducing violence that broke off last week.

Hendrickse Quits Cabinet

The only South African cabinet minister of mixed race, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, announced Monday that he was quitting the government and accused President Pieter W. Botha of insensitivity. Reuters reported from Cape Town, Mr. Hendrickse, a minister without portfolio, told the House of Representatives, a junior parliamentary chamber that Mr. Botha set up in 1984 for people classified as colored, or mixed race, that Mr. Botha's attitude had prompted his resignation.

Reading from a letter to Mr. Botha, Mr. Hendrickse said: "It is obvious that you are not prepared or willing to acknowledge the perceptions and feelings of others if these perceptions are not in line with your own."

His departure leaves only one nonwhite, Amichand Rajbansi, an Indian, in the cabinet.

Mr. Botha has frequently castigated Mr. Hendrickse for criticizing apartheid laws and government crackdowns on black unrest, saying that the minister was obliged as a member of the cabinet to support the government line.

Mr. Hendrickse was forced to apologize to Mr. Botha last year after he defied apartheid laws by swimming at a whites-only beach.



U.S. soldiers leaving Spandau Prison on Monday as Allied troops ended their rotating duty at the West Berlin facility, which was to be torn down following Rudolf Hess's death. British troops will remain until the prison is demolished.

Hess Is Buried Privately At Undisclosed Location

By Robert J. McCartney

Washington Post Service

BONN — Rudolf Hess has been buried in a private ceremony at an undisclosed location, his family said Monday.

The surprise action was taken to avoid neo-Nazi demonstrations at the funeral of Hitler's former deputy, the statement suggested. The family's statement was issued a day after Hess's son, Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, was hospitalized in Munich, under intensive care, after suffering a stroke.

Separately, a British spokesman in West Berlin said that Hess committed suicide Aug. 17 by hanging himself with an electrical extension cord. The British mission had said earlier that Hess died of asphyxia

and was found with a cord wrapped around his neck, but it had not clarified how he killed himself.

The statement Monday was issued with the approval of the United States and France but without the endorsement of the Soviet Union, which has sought to conceal that Hess committed suicide. The four Allied powers had been responsible for Hess since he was convicted of war crimes in 1946 after the Allied victory over Hitler's Germany.

Hess tied a noose around his neck with one end of the cord, which was attached to a window frame in a garden but at Spandau Prison where he was held, an Allied

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U.S. Ship Fires Warning Shots To Ward Off Boats in Gulf

Continued in Our Story From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A U.S. warship fired warning machine-gun blasts across the bows of two small boats in the Gulf on Monday after they ignored warnings to stay clear of a convoy of U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers, the Pentagon said.

A prepared statement said the boats, called dhows, were of "unknown nationality."

The guided-missile destroyer Kidd opened fire after they refused to heed verbal warnings and a warning flare fired in their direction.

The Pentagon said the dhows, traditional Arab sailing vessels made of wood, turned away from the convoy after the Kidd opened fire across their bows.

It said a U.S. support helicopter from the Kidd first observed the boats.

The shots were the first confirmed by the Pentagon to have been fired by a U.S. ship since the United States began the escort operation on July 20. A U.S. Navy fighter jet fired missiles at a suspected Iranian warplane over the Aug. 8-9 weekend but missed, according to defense officials.

The incident Monday occurred as U.S. warships were escorting four loaded, U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers down the Gulf from Kuwait.

In New York, Iran began high-level contacts with the United Nations on Monday and appeared to soften its opposition to a UN resolution that has demanded a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war.

The Iranian deputy foreign minister, Mohammed Jawad Larjani, said he discussed UN peace efforts separately with Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar and the president of the 15-nation Security Council, Hans Werner Lautenschlager of West Germany.

After the council passed the cease-fire resolution on July 20, Iraq endorsed it but Iran has repeatedly criticized it. Mr. Larjani said his government still had complaints about the resolution but was willing to pursue negotiations with Mr. Pérez de Cuellar.

The U.S. State Department, meanwhile, said that Britain would join Washington in re-registering Kuwaiti oil tankers.

"We understand that the United Kingdom will reflag its first Kuwaiti oil tanker," said Phyllis Oakley, a department spokeswoman. She did not elaborate on how the information was gained, nor did she say how many Kuwaiti tankers London would re-register or when it would happen.

Earlier Monday, U.S. Navy officers reported that another U.S. warship, the guided-missile frigate Jarrett, pulled between a tanker convoy in the Gulf and an Iranian warship that had come within two miles (three kilometers) of it. Among the tankers was the Bridgeton, which had been hit by a mine on July 24.

Officers aboard the U.S. helicopter-carrier Guadalcanal said they detected no hostile intent from the Iranian vessel, identified as a 2,500-ton amphibious landing craft built in Britain.

But the Jarrett, then the lead ship in the convoy, was instructed to position herself between the tankers and the Iranian vessel to prevent any closer approach, according to a pool news report released by the Pentagon.

The incident occurred as the convoy, the second southbound from Kuwait and fifth overall, approached the Strait of Hormuz to leave the Gulf, said Captain Skip Dirren, commander of the Guadalcanal.

He said the Iranian vessel, previously spotted near the convoys, apparently was "just observing what was going on."

The Guadalcanal scrambled one or more helicopter gunships to shadow the Iranian vessel, said the shipping sources, who spoke on the condition that they not be named.

The U.S. Navy has ordered ships to stay a mile away from the convoys.

The Bridgeton and three smaller tankers in the convoy later cleared Iranian anti-air missiles lining the strait as they left the Gulf, and entered the Gulf of Oman.

Sources at the state-run Kuwait Oil Tanker Co., which owns the tankers, confirmed that the out-bound convoy, including the Bridgeton, sailed safely out of the strait.

The shipping sources based their reports on ship sightings and radio contacts. In an exchange quoted by the sources, U.S. and Iranian vessels amicably told each other to "have a good day."

Three more U.S.-flagged tankers were at Kuwait's main oil terminal at Al-Ahmedi loading crude oil for the return trip down the Gulf as the Bridgeton and the three others were sailing out.

The gas carrier Gas Prince is the only tanker that has been escorted to Kuwait, loaded, and escorted out of the Gulf. It is heading for Japan.

On Saturday, U.S. Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, said Kuwait would charter two U.S. tankers to add to its fleet under U.S. protection.

(Reuters, AP)

Shaky Arab-Iran Ties

Some Arab League foreign ministers, meeting in Tunisia to discuss the Iran-Iraq war, are considering whether to break diplomatic relations with Tehran, United Press International reported from Tunis.

"The question of a rupture in relations with Tehran is being considered concretely by several Arab countries," Hedi Mabrouk, the Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, said.

Diplomatic sources said that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait approved of breaking relations with Iran but that other nations, including Syria, Algeria, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, were opposed.

Kiosk Marine Given 30-Year Term

QUANTICO, Virginia, (AP)

A military jury Monday sentenced Sergeant Clayton J. Lonsdale, the first U.S. Marine convicted of spying, to 30 years in prison for disclosing U.S. secrets to the Soviet Union.

The eight Marine officers sitting as jurors also fined the former Moscow Embassy guard \$5,000, reduced him to the lowest pay scale and ordered that he forfeit all pay and allowances and be dishonorably discharged.

If Sergeant Lonsdale fails to have his espionage conviction thrown out on appeal, he will be eligible for parole in 10 years.



Orthodox boys and men praying Monday in Jerusalem to protest Sabbath film screenings. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

■ A spy's book has prompted a debate over who should control British agents. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Oil prices plunged on reports that OPEC's output is well above its ceiling. Page 11.

TOMORROW

Margot Hornblower of The Washington Post begins a series on New York City, 12 years after it was on the verge of financial collapse.

Dow close: DOWN 12.43
The dollar in New York:
DM 1.8175 1.632 141.90 6.078

U.S. to Seek Tight Curb On Missile Inspections

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, retreating from a main tenet of its arms control policy, will propose Tuesday that on-site inspections be sharply limited under a superpower treaty restricting medium- and shorter-range missiles, U.S. officials said Monday.

The proposal, which was approved by President Ronald Reagan over the weekend and sent to American negotiators at the arms negotiations in Geneva, would restrict previous U.S. demands for continuous inspection of Soviet missile plants, the officials said.

It would also sharply limit the right of either side to send a team of inspectors on short notice to the site of a suspected treaty violation on the other's territory, a procedure the Reagan administration has long demanded in response to alleged Soviet violations of previous arms treaties.

U.S. officials said the principal reason for the shift, which will be disclosed to the Russians at a special negotiating session Tuesday morning, was opposition from U.S. intelligence agencies and European allies to Soviet inspection of sensitive Western military facilities.

A secondary reason is the Soviet agreement in July to give up medium- and shorter-range missiles on a global basis, not just in Western Europe. U.S. officials said that this decision would make it harder for the Russians to deploy covert missile forces because associated missile assembly and maintenance facilities would be destroyed.

The U.S. shift comes at a time when the Soviet Union, in a reversal

of its traditional policy, has stressed the need for on-site inspections and has aggressively demanded access to facilities that Western governments want declared off-limits.

Specifically, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Energy demanded that so-called "challenge" inspections be barred in areas where sensitive intelligence is gathered.

The U.S. Air Force is suspending flight tests of the MX missile. Page 3.

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Unharmful by Crises, Gandhi Survives in Solitude

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has survived his biggest political crisis since taking office in 1984, but he continues to be seen as an enigmatic politician whom many Indians do not trust or even know very well.

According to opinion polls, most of those who were aware of a recent military-contract scandal believed that Mr. Gandhi's friends and associates were involved in kickbacks, although no evidence has come to light. Many voters were found to believe that the prime minister may have received kickbacks himself.

In addition, those who follow politics closely say they are mystified about why Mr. Gandhi has failed to retain a consistent set of advisers.

Mr. Gandhi has changed his cabinet a dozen times, and another major reorganization is expected soon.

Also, several close advisers have either quit or been forced from office. Even some close friends are said to have fallen from the prime minister's good graces amid talk of scandal.

One of the prime minister's associates said that Mr. Gandhi, aloof by nature, is an increasingly solitary man because of these disappointments.

Mr. Gandhi lately has sought to revive his political fortunes by visiting remote areas of the country and speaking to rural folk.

Still, rumors that Mr. Gandhi had a secret Swiss bank account became so fierce in the capital that he was forced to address the matter in Parliament.

"I categorically declare, in this highest forum of India's democracy, that neither I nor any member of my family, has received any consideration in these transactions," he said in an extraordinary statement last month. "That is the truth."

Aides to the prime minister argue that the worst is over. They point to a recent poll of 10,000 Indians showing that he would be re-elected by a comfortable margin today.

But the poll, sponsored by India Today magazine and MARG, an opinion research organization, also gave him mixed ratings, at best, on his performance and integrity.

In his first year in office, in 1985, Mr. Gandhi was considered a popular, "clean" leader, widely acclaimed for

his conciliatory approach and willingness to label the political system as inefficient and dishonest.

Two years later, rising dissatisfaction over sectarian violence and the economy have taken a toll, as have charges of kickbacks in military contracts. So far, no recipients of such payments have been traced.

Behind the scenes, Mr. Gandhi faced growing dissatisfaction from longtime leaders of the ruling Congress (I) Party, and that dissatisfaction came to a boil when the party lost a string of local elections this year. The defeats touched off what his aides acknowledged to have been a genuine crisis.

It began when Zail Singh, the president at the time and a longtime family ally, charged that the prime minister had snubbed him. The subsequent rift between the two coincided with a furor over the handling of the kickback charges.

Instead of moving to uncover the scandal, Mr. Gandhi dismissed his popular defense minister, V.P. Singh, who then allied himself with the president, who is not a relative.

In July, it was disclosed that another former cabinet member, a "clean" leader, widely acclaimed for

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Is That Madonna on the Screen?

By Vincent Canby

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — On the evening of Aug. 6, approximately 10,000 people crowded into the lower section of Times Square to watch the arrival of Madonna for the premiere of her film, "Who's That Girl."

The next day, at noon, at the first regularly scheduled performance of the film at the 1,151-seat Ziegfeld Theater, there were fewer than 60 people in the house when the show began.

In this age of electronically enhanced personality, fame may be fleeting, but it does not disappear overnight. It took Tiny Tim more than a decade to fade away, and the Sex Pistols a couple of years.

Madonna was as big an attraction on Friday at noon as she had been on Thursday evening — and as she currently is on her sellout European tour — but, apparently, her stardom on records, in music videos, in concert and as a free show in Times Square is not translating to the box office of movie theaters.

With its usual bluntness, Variety magazine stated the facts: "Who's That Girl" is "a loser." Ever since she came on the music scene three years ago, there has been a certain amount of

hype surrounding the ascent of Madonna — actually Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone from Bay City, Michigan — to the top of the record charts.

The voice is small, the musicianship not super and the personality a kind of electronically enhanced variation on those of other people.

Yet, that was then and this is now, when Madonna, the singer and knock-out music-video performer and now movie actress, has developed a public personality that is decidedly and wittily her own. Largely through the sexy and parodistic music videos directed by Mary Lambert, and through Susan Seidelman's "Desperately Seeking Susan," her first theatrical feature, Madonna has shaped up as a character in her own right.

She is a knowing, shrewd, pragmatic young woman — a performer of invigorating energy who still looks a lot like Marilyn Monroe, even with short hair, but who has much more of a conscious awareness of Jean Harlow — somehow let loose on the streets of New York in the 1980s.

Little of this would you be able to guess from "Who's That Girl," which is halfway over be-

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Madonna as a prison parolee in her most recent film, "Who's That Girl."

Rightists Still Incite Fear in Argentina

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — A prominent financier disappeared in Argentina. More than \$1 million is paid as ransom but he is not returned. Although police investigators implicate several army intelligence agents in the crime, the case remains open more than two years later.

For the administration of President Raúl Alfonsín, the failure to solve the July 1985 abduction of Osvaldo Sivak, a banker and real-estate investor, stands out as the embarrassing and troubling symbol of the government's impotence against extreme rightist squads that still operate in Argentina.

These rogue groups, described by government officials as vestiges of military rule and composed of former and current agents of the military intelligence and police services, continue to kidnap, bomb, steal and threaten.

Within the past two months, they have been accused of robbing the tomb of Juan Perón, the former Argentine president, and of bombing more than a score of offices of political parties as well as houses of judges and military personnel loyal to the government.

Their aim, officials say, is to promote a climate of fear and instability to make Argentine democracy,

restored three and a half years ago, look too weak to protect the public.

While the attacks have struck at only a small sector of society, and while few have left casualties, the violence has unnerved a country psychologically scarred by the terrorism of the 1970s. Public opinion surveys indicate that while most Argentines perceive little personal danger, a collective sense of insecurity lingers.

Similar anxieties, although much more acute, prompted the armed forces to overthrow the constitutional authorities in 1976. Military commanders then conducted a campaign of kidnapping, torture and murder aimed at eliminating not just leftist insurgents but most dissent.

Since the military relinquished power in 1983, Mr. Alfonsín and his aides have been unable to remove all anti-democratic forces from sensitive state jobs, particularly in the military-intelligence services.

Interior Minister Antonio Tróccoli complained in July about "enemies from within" and called the security issue "the most vulnerable aspect of the transition" from military dictatorship to democracy.

Circumstantial evidence points to the ultra-right as the source of the problem. In June, for instance, See FEAR, Page 6

For the Swedes, Party Time Means Cajun Crayfish

By Steve Lohr
International Herald Tribune

TROSA, Sweden — After hours of drinking, eating and revelling, Swedish sobriety is long gone. Those who can walk unassisted will be bragging about it tomorrow. One celebrant, a high-ranking corporate executive, is temporarily missing, having wandered off into the woods in a muddled haze.

Swedes are legendary for being restrained and well-behaved. Yet for a few weeks in August, they partake of a late-summer bacchanalian rite — when Swedish reserve is shed with a vengeance — at thousands of parties much like one here at a summer cottage south of Stockholm.

The centuries-old tradition, celebrated in song and literature by the 19th-century novelist, August Strindberg, revolves around eating crayfish between endless rounds of drinks. During the three-week crayfish festival, Sweden, a nation of 8.3 million people, will consume an estimated 60 million crayfish.

This year, for the first time, most of the crayfish being devoured in Sweden have come

from Louisiana, where the locals call them crawfish.

The Cajun crayfish are filling a gap left by native Swedish crustaceans and Turkish imports, both of which have fallen victim to a fungus. In fact, the crayfish pest first appeared in Sweden near the turn of the century, but it was not until about a decade ago that a serious shortage of the domestic strains became apparent.

Dropping the yearly crayfish festivities in the face of dwindling Swedish supplies was never considered a possibility. "It's just something we Swedes have to do," said Nils Ingar Lundin, an executive at the electronics maker, Ericsson.

Mr. Lundin, wearing a silly hat like the other guests, then cracked a crayfish in half and began sucking on the head with gusto. Next, he broke the claws for their few strands of meat, followed by the tail flesh, which he extracted with his teeth.

A crayfish dispatched, Mr. Lundin poured himself and his guest each a shot of aquavit, the strong Swedish liquor, raised his glass and downed it. For those of sufficient fortune, the routine is

repeated a few dozen times in an evening.

The uninitiated might argue that the crayfish have little taste and less flesh, and that the mosquitoes are eating far better than

The uninitiated might argue that the crayfish have little taste and less flesh, and that the mosquitoes are eating far better than the people.

the people. But do not tell that to a Swede.

"I've eaten crayfish all my life," Mr. Lundin said. "I love them."

For years, Turkish crayfish made up for the shortage of Swedish ones, but in 1985 the crayfish from Turkey also began to fall victim to the parasitic fungus. Accordingly, the Turks will supply about one third of the 2,500 tons of crayfish Swedes eat this year,

about 100 tons will come from Swedish lakes, while the rest will be imported from Louisiana.

Considering the paucity of meat on the six-inch-long (15-centimeter) crayfish, they hardly seem a bargain, whether domestic or imported. Still, the Louisiana crayfish is much cheaper at \$14 a kilogram (2.2 pounds) than the scarce home-grown variety at \$65 a kilogram.

Swedes like their crayfish flavored with dill and boiled in salt water. In Louisiana, the tastes of Cajun cuisine tend to run much hotter.

"The Louisiana style is much too spicy for us Swedes," said Klas Holm, marketing director for G.B. Seafood, a leading importer. "So we sent our staff there to teach the people in Louisiana how to make crayfish Swedish-style."

For crayfish-starved Swedes, Louisiana was the obvious place to turn. The Atchafalaya Basin, a vast wetland, is to crayfish production what West Texas once was to the oil industry.

Louisiana accounts for 85 percent of the world harvest. The state's crayfish industry has expanded rapidly, tripling its pond

acreage in the last decade, and is now seeking export markets. The exports to Sweden this year will be an estimated \$5 million.

Swedish food critics and crayfish mavens have generally given the Louisiana crayfish high marks.

"The Americans are just as good as the Turks, if not better," said Magnus Furst of the Dronningholm Freshwater Laboratory, near Stockholm. "But there is, of course, nothing like our Swedish ones."

Yet the home-grown ones may soon have an American flavor. In 1959, an American crayfish strain was brought to Sweden and cultivated on a tiny scale. It can survive in Swedish conditions and is resistant to the fungus that has killed most of the indigenous crayfish.

A 50-acre (20-hectare) crayfish farm was recently established in Sweden, using the American variety. A first harvest of 30 tons is expected next year.

"That's what the Swedes are banking on to salvage their domestic production," said Shackford Pitcher, the agricultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm.

Seoul Foes See a Cause In Death of Ship Worker

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Dissident leaders made it clear Monday that they will try to use the recent death of a young worker to increase pressure on the government, arguing that the killing, apparently from a police tear-gas grenade, proves that South Korean rulers are not committed to democratic reform.

A spokesman for the National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, which organized the protests in June that persuaded the government to agree to hold direct elections, said the group was hoping to turn the worker's funeral into a national rally on Wednesday.

"It's a sign that this government may not be able to change its behavior toward the democratic way," said a dissident leader, the Reverend Park Hyung Kyu. "Their tendency to use violence, to use their power, cannot be changed."

Leaders of the political opposition made similar charges Sunday in an escalation of rhetoric on the case. The ruling party urged politicians not to exploit the death for partisan purposes.

It remained unclear, however, whether workers — who have struck about 1,600 companies since July 1 — will step up their protests in response to the death.

The worker, Lee Suk Kyu, 21, was killed Saturday during a clash between riot policemen and locked-out workers from the Daewoo shipyard on the southern island of Jeju. He is the first fatality in the labor unrest that has swirled through Korea since the government agreed to hold elections later this year.

The cause of Mr. Lee's death has not been officially determined, but workers and doctors have said that fragments from a police-fired tear gas grenade pierced his lung. An autopsy Monday showed that Mr. Lee was killed by four fragments "of an unknown nature" in his lung, and the fragments were sent to a national laboratory for analysis.

Kim Young Sam, president of the opposition Reformist Democratic Party, called for an investigation into Mr. Lee's death and criticized the government for blocking the workers' demonstration.

"The incident makes me doubt whether the government is genuinely interested in implementing democratization measures," Mr. Kim said.

Kim Dae Jung, the other chief opposition leader, criticized the police for firing tear gas grenades horizontally at demonstrators instead of into the air. "I cannot but suspect that the police action was intentional, not a mistake," he said.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party responded with expressions of regret and urged the Daewoo shipyard to "show more positive efforts" to satisfy worker demands. The party also agreed to an opposition request to convene a National Assembly committee to look into labor unrest.

But the ruling party also said politicians should stay out of the disputes.

"Any attempts to exploit the problem politically must be barred," it said in a statement.

The Daewoo shipyard, part of a major conglomerate, has 15,000 workers, making it South Korea's second-largest shipyard. Workers there formed a union and began picketing for higher wages about two weeks ago.

The company suspended talks and shut the yard on Friday, saying negotiations were proving fruitless. Angry workers took to the streets of Okpo on Saturday and clashed with the police when they charged a hotel where the company president was staying.

"This guy dying obviously puts a completely different wrinkle on everything," a Western diplomat said. "I'm sure the government is very unhappy this happened. It raises the obvious comparisons with Lee Han Yul."

Lee Han Yul, a Yonsei University student, was killed by a police tear gas grenade earlier this summer. His death became a rallying cry for students, and his funeral turned into a rally for democracy that drew hundreds of thousands of people.

WORLD BRIEFS

Police Break Up Philippine Protest

MANILA (AP) — Philippine policemen dispersed strikers with water cannon Monday in Cebu City, and the government said it would not withdraw fuel price increases that have triggered the most widespread labor unrest since President Corason C. Aquino took office last year. Thousands of passenger jeep drivers joined transport strikes on Monday in Cebu City, Davao City and four provinces of southeastern Luzon to demand a rollback in fuel prices, which the government raised Aug. 14 by an average of 18 percent.

Militant unions, including the May 1st Movement, said the protests were a prelude to a nationwide general strike set for Wednesday unless the government rolls back fuel prices. The state television said the protests stranded thousands of commuters and forced schools, government agencies and private companies to close early on Monday.

Walesa Weighs Invitation to Visit U.S.

WARSAW (UPI) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned labor union Solidarity, said Monday he has not decided yet whether to go to the United States to attend a Sept. 17 ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution.

"It's a political decision for me," he said. "I have to wait another two or three days." Mr. Walesa has turned down earlier invitations to visit the West, saying that the Polish authorities might not allow him to return home.

The trip would be his first outside Poland since 1981 and his first to the United States. Mr. Walesa is also considering an invitation to attend a conference in Paris in January for Nobel Peace Prize winners.

Garbage Barge Ends Odyssey in N.Y.

United Press International

NEW YORK — The garbage barge Mobro docked at a Brooklyn incinerator Monday, ending a trip of 156 days, 6 states, 3 nations for a place to dump 3,186 tons of unwanted trash.

A private tug towed the 211-foot (65-meter) barge to the city Sanitation Department's Southwest Incinerator from anchorage off Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, in New York Harbor. The beaching of the garbage was made possible Aug. 10 when a Brooklyn judge ruled that the trash could be incinerated as long as recyclers first had a chance to rummage through it search of salvageable materials. The trash consists largely of cardboard and plastic.

The approximately 400 tons of ash produced by the incinerator will be trucked to a nearby full municipal landfill in the Long Island town of Islip, where much of the refuse originated, officials said.

Israel Raises Romania Case With U.S.

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has urged the United States to restore "most favored nation" status to Romania, an Israeli spokesman said Monday. Mr. Shamir was said to have told the visiting Senator John B. Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, on Sunday that Romania was the only Communist country where Jews lead full lives and may emigrate freely.

"I know Romania has a problem in Congress because of allegations about its treatment of its Hungarian minority," Mr. Shamir was quoted as saying, "but I would like the Jewish minority in the Soviet Union to live in the same situation."

Mr. Shamir visited Romania last week at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. Israeli newspapers said Mr. Ceausescu wanted Israel to urge the U.S. Congress to reverse its decision in June to suspend preferential trade status with Romania for six months because of reported human rights violations.

Sri Lanka Will Give Monks I.D. Cards

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Buddhist monks in Sri Lanka will be asked to carry identity cards because of intelligence reports that some Marxist guerrillas, members of the majority Sinhalese ethnic group, have been disguised as monks, officials said Monday.

The cultural affairs minister, E.L.B. Hurulle, said his ministry was compiling lists of monks, who will be given identity cards to carry at all times. "Any person could go into a shop, buy a set of robes, wear them and pose off as a bhikkhu," or monk, Mr. Hurulle said.

The police say Sinhalese rebels of the outlawed People's Liberation Front, a Marxist movement, had planned to disguise themselves as monks and cause violence on Aug. 18, the day Parliament was attacked. Two persons were killed — one, a parliamentary clerk, died Sunday — and 16 persons, including six cabinet ministers, were wounded in the attack.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Stops Rail Traffic in Canada

MONTREAL (UPI) — Railroad services across Canada were at a standstill Monday as thousands of workers walked off their jobs at midnight Sunday following a breakdown in labor negotiations.

The talks broke off Sunday afternoon when union representatives refused to back down over the issue of job security.

Virtually all freight and passenger traffic was stopped immediately except for trains that were en route. Engineers, conductors and other operating employees of both national railroads, Canadian National Railways and CP Rail, are striking. Also striking are signalmen, clerks, track maintenance staff and other employees, as well as skilled workers in railroad garages.

Some Flights Still Delayed in Spain

PALMA DE MAJORCA, Spain (AP) — Charter flights heading in and out of this Mediterranean island were still being delayed several hours on Monday, nearly a day and a half after the end of a 24-hour strike by air traffic controllers in Barcelona, news reports said.

Sources at the Palma airport said the delays could continue until early Tuesday. The airport handles up to 350 flights a day, most of them charters.

It was unclear whether the Barcelona controllers planned to proceed with another 24-hour strike on Saturday, followed by a third on Sept. 5. The strikes have been called over a pay dispute. Millions of European vacationers are expected to head home from Spain during the two weekends.

Heavy rain and strong winds lashed parts of northern Italy on Monday causing floods, forcing the international airport in Milan to close and touching off fears of more landslides in Alpine valleys. Several national and international flights to and from Milan were canceled. (AP)

Seventy-four people died in Spanish highway accidents over the weekend, traffic officials said Monday in Madrid. Since July 1, there have been 362 road deaths in Spain. (AP)

A Northwest Airlines jetliner preparing to take off from Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport on Sunday was forced to brake suddenly to avoid a fuel truck on the runway, slightly injuring two flight attendants, airport police said Monday. (UPI)

Civil Rights Leader Bayard Rustin, Organizer of '63 March, Dies at 77

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Bayard Rustin, 77, a leader in the civil rights movement who, as an aide to the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr., organized the march that drew 200,000 demonstrators to Washington in 1963, died Sunday at a New York hospital after surgery for a ruptured appendix.

Mr. Rustin, chairman of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, had surgery Friday after complaining of stomach pains upon his return from a trip to Haiti, said Norman Hill, president of the institute.

Mr. Rustin was an activist as a youth, with a long record of civil rights arrests. As a Quaker, he was also a pacifist. He joined the War Resisters' League and later served for years as its executive secretary. He was an early opponent of U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

In his later years he had a reputation as a moderate. He espoused King's message of nonviolence and urged political and economic solutions to social problems.

Mr. Rustin's reputation was cemented in 1963 when he organized the civil rights march on Washington that brought 200,000 to the Lincoln Memorial to hear King's "I have a dream" speech.

King went to Memphis in 1968 to aid striking garbage collectors, and Mr. Rustin raised \$100,000 for the strikers. When King was assassinated, Mr. Rustin organized a huge march to mourn him.

Mr. Rustin was born March 17, 1910, in West Chester, Pennsylvania. After attending college in 1930-35 he became race relations secretary of the Quaker Fellowship of Reconciliation. He helped organize the 1941 march on Washington by the black labor leader A. Philip Randolph.

In 1943, Mr. Rustin was sentenced to 28 months in federal prison as a conscientious objector. He participated in the first Freedom Ride against segregation in 1947 and as a result spent almost a month in a prison chain gang in North Carolina.

Other deaths: Bryan Simpson, 84, who as a federal district judge in Florida strongly enforced civil rights laws in the 1960s. Saturday in Jacksonville, Florida, after a long illness.

Larry C. Morris, 63, award-winning New York Times photographer, Sunday, apparently of a heart attack, while playing volleyball near his home in Teaneck, New Jersey.

William W. Keeler, 79, president and chief executive officer of Phillips Petroleum Co. in 1968-73 and chief of the Cherokee Indian nation in 1949-75. Monday at a nursing home in Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

Mr. Rustin was a Quaker, and his faith was a central part of his life. He was a member of the Quaker Fellowship of Reconciliation.

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Hot Book, Hot Debate on Spies

Memoirs Prompt Review of Who Controls British Agents

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

LONDON — At times, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's international legal vendetta against "Spycatcher" and the retired British agent who wrote it has seemed almost comical. But the "Spycatcher" affair has also opened up a serious political debate that goes beyond the immediate issue of whether the memoir can be published in Britain.

The debate over the book, which is already a best seller in the United States, has to do with Parliament's lack of control over intelligence agencies. In the House of Commons, a small but growing group that includes some of Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives is questioning the tradition that the intelligence services, which conduct covert operations abroad and guard against subversion at home, are answerable only to the prime minister.

These officials want either a system of legislative oversight or some form of independent supervisory commission modeled on that established in Canada in 1984.

Moreover, elected officials and intelligence experts are expressing increasing curiosity about spying upon politicians by MI5, the secret service branch that monitors domestic subversion. While there is widespread doubt about Peter Wright's sensational charge in "Spycatcher" that there was an MI5 plot in 1974 to topple the government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson, the debate about the book has brought to light evidence that British intelligence has not hesitated to spy on members of Parliament and to recruit them to inform on one another.

In a related development, which reflects the view in all political parties that Mr. Wright is a traitor and perhaps unstable, officials are call-

ing for stricter investigation of new agents and for tougher employment contracts modeled on those used by the Central Intelligence Agency.

This reflects the view that the Official Secrets Act, passed in 1911, is outdated and that the practice of requiring agents to sign it may be ineffective.

The CIA contract requires agents to submit their books to the agency for approval and calls for forfeiture of their royalties if they fail to do so.

The CIA used that provision to drive Frank Snepp, an American agent who wrote "Decent Interval," to financial ruin. The Thatcher government still hopes to prevent Mr. Wright's Australian publisher from passing on royalties from U.S. sales of "Spycatcher," which is No. 1 on The New York Times list of nonfiction best sellers and has sold 260,000 copies in the United States.

Even so, the embarrassing spectacle of Mr. Wright soaking up publicity and selling books while the British government tries to gain injunctions against additional publication in former imperial outposts such as Australia, New Zealand and Hong Kong has dampened enthusiasm for Mrs. Thatcher's legal crusade. A wiser effort, says Jonathan Aitken, a Conservative member of Parliament, would be to decide "what the rules in the 1990s have to be for stopping a Wright from ever happening again."

"We should borrow CIA vetting procedures for memoirs," he said. "We should look on the CIA's kind of employment contract, and at the question of oversight, where we've got a lot to learn from the United States."

All these proposals are striking because they run counter to the twin principles that have governed

intelligence agencies in Britain since 1924. Those principles, according to Christopher Andrew, author of "Secret Service," the definitive book on the subject, are that "intelligence is undiscussable in public and that Parliament surrenders all its powers in intelligence matters to the executive."

The concept of having some kind of oversight body to monitor the conduct of the intelligence agencies is "moving from pariah status to consensus," Mr. Andrew said. "The consensus is a little way off, but I'm entirely confident of the drift of history."

One reason that change will be slow is that faith in MI5 and MI6, a separate branch that conducts covert operations abroad, is rooted deeply in Britain's World War II experience. Another is the historical animosity between MI5 and the Labor Party.

In 1924, the release of the so-called Zinoviev letter — a document of disputed authenticity that was used to suggest Labor was soft on Moscow — helped defeat Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the first Labor government. Former MI5 agents working for the Conservative Party were linked to the letter.

In the years since, there have been various cases of surveillance of Labor members of Parliament and of attempts to recruit members of Parliament for spying on one another.

Most intelligence experts believe there was what they call "office gossip" among rightist agents within MI5 against Mr. Wilson, who was prime minister between 1964 and 1976. But they discount charges that there was any official sanctioned campaign against him by MI5 or any activities as vigorous as those vaguely defined by "Spycatcher."



Mark Rabbo, a Melbourne bookstore owner, poses in dark glasses with some of the 50 copies of "Spycatcher" that he imported from the United States and put on sale last week.

Most members of Parliament support Mrs. Thatcher's view that Mr. Wright must be harassed to the full extent of the law to discourage other British agents from writing spy-and-tell books.

Even so, she has received a few political bruises in the legal battle, which has so far cost her government \$4.8 million and helped mainly to increase the U.S. sales and British appetite for the book.

For one thing, the ban on "Spycatcher" has reinforced Mrs. Thatcher's image as a national "nanny" trying to dictate to a childlike nation. A parody ballad

that recently hit the air tweaked her: "God bless Nanny, she thinks it wouldn't do for you to know about the naughty things that grown-up people do."

Paper Can Print Book

The Sunday Morning Post, a leading Hong Kong newspaper, won a legal battle Monday to resume publishing excerpts from "Spycatcher." Reuters reported from Hong Kong.

After a three-day hearing, a high court judge agreed to lift an interim injunction against the paper, which is the sister-paper of the South China Morning Post.

11 Arrested After Protest In Latvia

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — A Latvian human rights activist said Monday that the Soviet police broke open an apartment door in Riga and arrested 11 leaders of a nationalist demonstration that drew thousands into a confrontation with the authorities on Sunday.

Juris Zimilis, reached by telephone in Riga, the Latvian capital, said the authorities broke through a locked door early Sunday evening and, from that apartment and one other, took members of the Latvian Helsinki Watch human rights group to a local police station for three hours.

The group members were among thousands of Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians who rallied Sunday on the anniversary of the 1939 accord by Hitler and Stalin that paved the way for the Soviet takeover of the Baltic states.

Soviet news media have denounced the demonstrations as resulting from provocations by Western radio broadcasts and emigrant organizations.

Mr. Zimilis denied the assertion. He said the protesters were organized by local people who want the truth known about how the three small states along the Baltic Sea lost their independence in 1940.

The 48th anniversary of the pact was marked with demonstrations in the Baltic capitals of Riga, Vilnius, Lithuania; and Tallinn, Estonia.

Mr. Zimilis said at least 5,000 Latvians attempted to lay flowers at a central Riga war memorial at about noon Sunday in symbolic protest of the Soviet takeover. He said that the Helsinki Watch members were arrested at about 3 P.M. at two apartments, and that the authorities broke open the door of the apartment of one activist, Janis Roskalns.

Mr. Roskalns said by telephone Sunday that one protester was taken away by the police after he held up a placard reading "Publish the facts about the Stalin cult."

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Jerusalem Jews Fight Films With Prayers

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — About 10,000 Orthodox Jews gathered at the Western Wall on Monday night to pray for an end to Friday-night films in Jerusalem, which they believe are desecrating the Sabbath.

The sea of black-coated Orthodox men and boys, led by Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliyahu and Avraham Shapira, crowded into the plaza in front of the Western Wall of the Second Temple. They recited psalms and lamentations in a protest against the screenings Friday: "Body Heat," "Little Shop of Horrors," "A Midsummer Night's Sex Comedy" and "Irma la Douce."

Rabbi Menachem Porush, a member of the Knesset, or parliament, from the Orthodox party Agudath Yisrael, said the peaceful, hour-long protest was based on a biblical statute that he characterized as "gifts, prayer and war."

"According to the Jewish religion, when you are involved in a fight there are three stages you must go through," said Rabbi Por-

ush, one of the organizers of the demonstration.

"First you must speak to your opponent and try to convince him. We tried this with the movie operators. If this does not help, then you should pray. And that is what we are doing today. And if both of these don't help, then you have to fight."

Jerusalem "is our soul," he said. "We will not let it be destroyed, or its Sabbath desecrated. I am warning Mayor Teddy Kollek that if he does not take care of this matter there is going to be a very strong fight. When people see that their leadership cannot succeed with persuasion, they will take the law into their own hands, and that will be bad for both sides."

Indeed, the fighting has already begun. For two months, Orthodox and secular Jerusalemites, separated by police in riot gear, have engaged in a "War of the Sabbath" almost every Friday night outside movie theaters.

Most of the clashes have involved little more than shoving matches or stone throwing. On the

last two Friday nights, though, more than 1,000 policemen surrounded the main Orthodox neighborhood of Mea Shearim to keep people from pouring into the city center to protest the screenings.

The street was erupted after secular Jews, seeking entertainment on Friday nights, when most of Jerusalem closes up tight, encouraged cinema owners to defy a local ordinance banning films on the Sabbath.

Initially only two theaters did so, and they accompanied their films with lectures to comply with a city ordinance saying theaters or clubs can be open for "cultural events" on the Sabbath.

In Democrats' Debate, Dukakis Comes Across As Early Front-Runner

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

DES MOINES, Iowa — A televised debate among seven Democratic presidential hopefuls here has produced something that no candidate previously had been able to claim: a consensus for an early front-runner.

This front-runner is Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, and his status was affirmed in the backhanded manner typical of such debates: He was the candidate the others were most eager to attack.

Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee led the others Sunday in accusing Mr. Dukakis of speaking in generalities, of bringing a regional perspective to economic policy issues that ignored the plight of farm and oil areas, and of basing his budget deficit reduction proposal on grossly inflated estimates of how much revenue could be raised through a tax amnesty and an aggressive new collection policy.

The other participants were former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, and Senator Paul Simon of Illinois. Representative Patricia Schroeder of Colorado, who will decide next month whether to join the race, was not invited because she did not have the polling support or the declared candidacy required by the sponsors of the debate.

"I enjoyed it," said Mr. Dukakis, who refrained from returning his opponents' fire both during and after the two-hour debate, which was sponsored by the Iowa Broadcast News Association. It was the second televised debate in which the seven candidates have participated.

"I guess we're gaining," said his national political director, Paul Tully. "We seem to be of interest to a whole lot of people."

Most of the differences between Mr. Gore and Mr. Dukakis were more tactical than ideological. Nevertheless, as the other candidates seemed to realize, Mr. Gore had found a way to separate himself from the field and wrap the debate around himself.

"If I get to 52 percent in the polls in New Hampshire, will you start attacking me like you have Mike Dukakis today?" Mr. Gephardt kidded Mr. Gore near the end of the debate.

Mr. Gephardt, Mr. Simon and Mr. Biden took more indirect pokes at Mr. Dukakis after he called for aggressive tax collection.

Mr. Dukakis talked of pursuing \$110 billion a year in uncollected revenues. Mr. Biden ridiculed that figure and said a more realistic projection would be \$2 billion. Both men characterized the Dukakis perspective as "regional" because he is from a state whose prosperity has been fueled by increased military spending and, his opponents said, he does not understand the economic suffering of the Midwest.

In fact, there were virtually no ideological differences on economic and agricultural policy among the seven candidates.

Mr. Jackson, who did not join the fray against Mr. Dukakis, drew the spotlight with his oratorical flourishes.

During his opening statement, Mr. Jackson asked how many people in the audience owned video cassette recorders, or VCRs. Many hands went up.

"Not one VCR is made by an American company," Mr. Jackson then said.

"Now, how many of you personally own an MX missile?" he continued. "My point is, we're making more of what the world needs less of."

Mr. Jackson said the "dominant issue of our day is economic violence," and he faulted the "multinational barons" for exporting jobs and destroying small businesses.

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Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, his arms spread, at a debate in Iowa with fellow Democratic presidential candidates. From left, Senator Albert Gore Jr., Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, former Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona and Senator Paul Simon.

Splatball: 'Fun and Nonviolent' or 'Morally Obscene'?

By Lindsey Gruson

New York Times Service

JIM THORPE, Pennsylvania — After a day of rain that made the lush, pine-covered forests feel like a steamy jungle, men hunted men, seeking the exhilaration that comes from shooting an enemy — with a paint ball.

"It's everybody's dream to sneak up and get right behind your man and blow him away," said Bob Phelan, an elevator mechanic who is a lieutenant in the U.S. Army Reserve. "That's the ultimate kill. He never knows what hit him, and he's dead."

Dead, as in out of the game — which has a variety of names, including splatball and the national survival game. One of the fastest growing sports in the United States, it is an adult version of capture-the-flag and hide-and-seek, with a wide streak of warfare wrapped in.

"I fell in love with it the first time I played," said Steve Davidson, an artificial intelligence researcher for the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., who is the captain of a team, the Muthers of Destruction. "It's like getting addicted. You have to come every week and get your adrenaline rush."

Last weekend, the Muthers and

17 other teams from as far away as California came to Jim Thorpe, a town in the Pocono Mountains, to compete for \$14,000 in the second annual North American Championship.

One of the fastest growing sports in the U.S. is an adult version of capture-the-flag with a wide streak of warfare wrapped in.

"I see it doing far more harm than good," said Leonard Berkowitz, a professor of psychology at the University of Wisconsin, who is a specialist on aggression. "The evidence is clear that there's no beneficial catharsis and that there can be a reduction in the inhibitions against violence. In the long run, players may be just a little more nasty, aggressive."

The game was invented six years ago by three New England friends — Charles Gaines, the author of "Pumping Iron"; Hayes Noel, a

stockbroker; and Robert Gurnsey, a ski shop owner — as a way to settle a long-running argument about whether a person with city survival skills could adapt them to the woods.

For the first battle, in June 1981, they invited a group of 14 friends from diverse backgrounds to the New Hampshire woods, where they competed individually.

The game was won by a professional forester, Ritchie White, who never unholstered his pistol and never killed anyone. Instead he stealthily walked through the woods, avoiding his enemies and collecting their flags.

Three players who were writers published articles about it. The response was so overwhelming that hundreds of games were soon being played around the country.

Although no comprehensive statistics exist, organizers estimate that 35,000 people now play the game every weekend in the United States.

Recently, companies have started organizing games among employees to increase communication and build camaraderie.

After Duquesne Systems, a software company based in Pittsburgh, took over its major rival, CGA Inc., last year, it staged battles at its national sales meeting as a way to integrate the new employees.

"It really built up the esprit de corps," said William Gossman, vice president for marketing. "It made the outsiders really feel like they were part of the company. By the end of that day, any signs of 'You're from a different company' were completely washed away."

Paul Fogal, president of Skirmish, which sponsored the competition in Jim Thorpe, said devotees come from all social and economic groups.

But at least 85 percent are men, most in their late 20s and early 30s. While many currently serve in the military, he said, few Vietnam veterans play.

"Our best market is the New York financial district," said Mr. Fogal. "It has lots of aggressive and competitive people. But the only common denominator is love of

competition. Every one of the guys out here is very competitive, more competitive than normal."

In recent years, however, the game has become increasingly militaristic. Tanks and booby traps, paint-grenades, and paint-mines are now part of many battles.

The weapons also are becoming more advanced. Tippman Pneumatics, a former manufacturer of machine guns, recently introduced the SMG-60, an automatic gun that fires 600 paint-ball rounds per minute. That has offended many purists and has stirred a heated controversy among players.

"Many say it's becoming an arms race," said David Freeman, president of Tippman. "They say it's who's got the best gun, not who's got the best strategy and the most athletic ability."

Magazine Reports Pentagon Set Up Clandestine Units

Magazine Reports Pentagon Set Up Clandestine Units

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The Defense Department set up wide-reaching clandestine units after its failed 1980 attempt to rescue American hostages from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, according to Time magazine.

The small, specially trained units are designed to operate more covertly than older military units such as the Army Rangers and the Navy Seals, Time said.

In addition, the magazine said, a far-ranging intelligence organization known as Intelligence Support Activity gave the army for the first time the ability to conduct full-fledged espionage using field agents, Major Greg McGuckin, a Pentagon spokesman, said Sunday that he had no comment on the report.

At its peak, the organization had agents in Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan and about 10 Latin American countries, the magazine said. Its personnel grew from about 50 at its inception in 1983, according to Time.

U.S. Suspends Testing Of MX Pending Study Of Missile's Accuracy

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force, already struggling with delays in the deployment of its MX strategic nuclear missiles, has decided to suspend MX flight tests and set up a special study group to resolve questions about the missiles' accuracy, according to Defense Department and congressional sources.

The test suspension became public as the House Armed Services Committee assailed the air force, in a new report, for poorly monitoring the MX program and failing to notify Congress of serious problems in the missile's guidance system. Air force officials have called the MX "the keystone of our nation's strategic defense."

The report said that because of "significant management deficiencies and ineffective program monitoring, serious questions of confidence" have arisen in 21 MX missiles deployed in Wyoming. The report was released Sunday after a five-month investigation.

Brigadier General Charles A. May Jr., air force deputy director for advanced programs, called this assessment misleading.

The committee had previously disclosed that only 14 of the deployed MX missiles were considered ready for wartime use, while the other seven lack guidance systems needed to insure they can hit Soviet targets with accuracy.

The reason was that the Northrop Corp., which makes a key component of the guidance system, fell behind schedule in its deliveries to the air force. The air force suspended some payments to the company last year and initiated a criminal investigation of Northrop's activities.

But the committee called into question the reliability of even the 14 "alert" missiles by noting that air force estimates of their probable accuracy were drawn mostly from flight tests that used different versions of the guidance system. Moreover, the "trend in the later test flights has been toward less accuracy," the committee said.

General May confirmed that the air force decided to delay the three remaining MX flight tests "so that we could better understand these changes" in missile accuracy as the tests became increasingly realistic. It also asked a panel of its Scientific Advisory Board to initiate an "in-depth technical review" of the guidance system.

Although air force officials have long based their predictions of the missiles' unerring accuracy on data from the 17 flight tests conducted to date, the air force Operational Test and Evaluation Office told the House committee that only three of the tests were "operationally representative flights." It said that others did not use computer programs or equipment identical to that installed in deployed missiles.

The accuracy of the MX missile, which carries 10 warheads, is widely considered its most important characteristic. Pentagon officials have stressed that Soviet efforts to encase their missile silos in highly protective concrete and bury their command posts underground de-

mand the deployment of an accurate U.S. missile.

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the Armed Services Committee, said, "At this point a giant question mark hangs over the MX."

Committee members were said to be incensed that the air force had assured Congress in a report in December 1985 that a delay in Northrop's production of the guidance components would cause "no program or contract impact."

Only after an investigation did the committee learn that three months earlier, Major General Aloysius Casey, a commander of the air force Ballistic Missile Office, had written to a senior Northrop official that the company's "inability to establish and then live up to reasonable delivery dates has caused grave mission impacts and, therefore, endangers" deployment of the MX missile.

General Casey's letter also called the delays a "chronic problem," and said they raised questions about the company's overall ability "to manage and perform under the contract."

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Trident Fails Test

Air force officials said early Monday that a Trident-I missile carrying a dummy warhead, test-fired from a submerged nuclear submarine late Sunday, fell short of its target, United Press International reported from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

"The missile's performance was normal during launch, ignition and powered flight," a spokesman said, "until a failure in the third stage reentry system caused the missile to fall short of its intended target." The cause of the failure is being investigated.

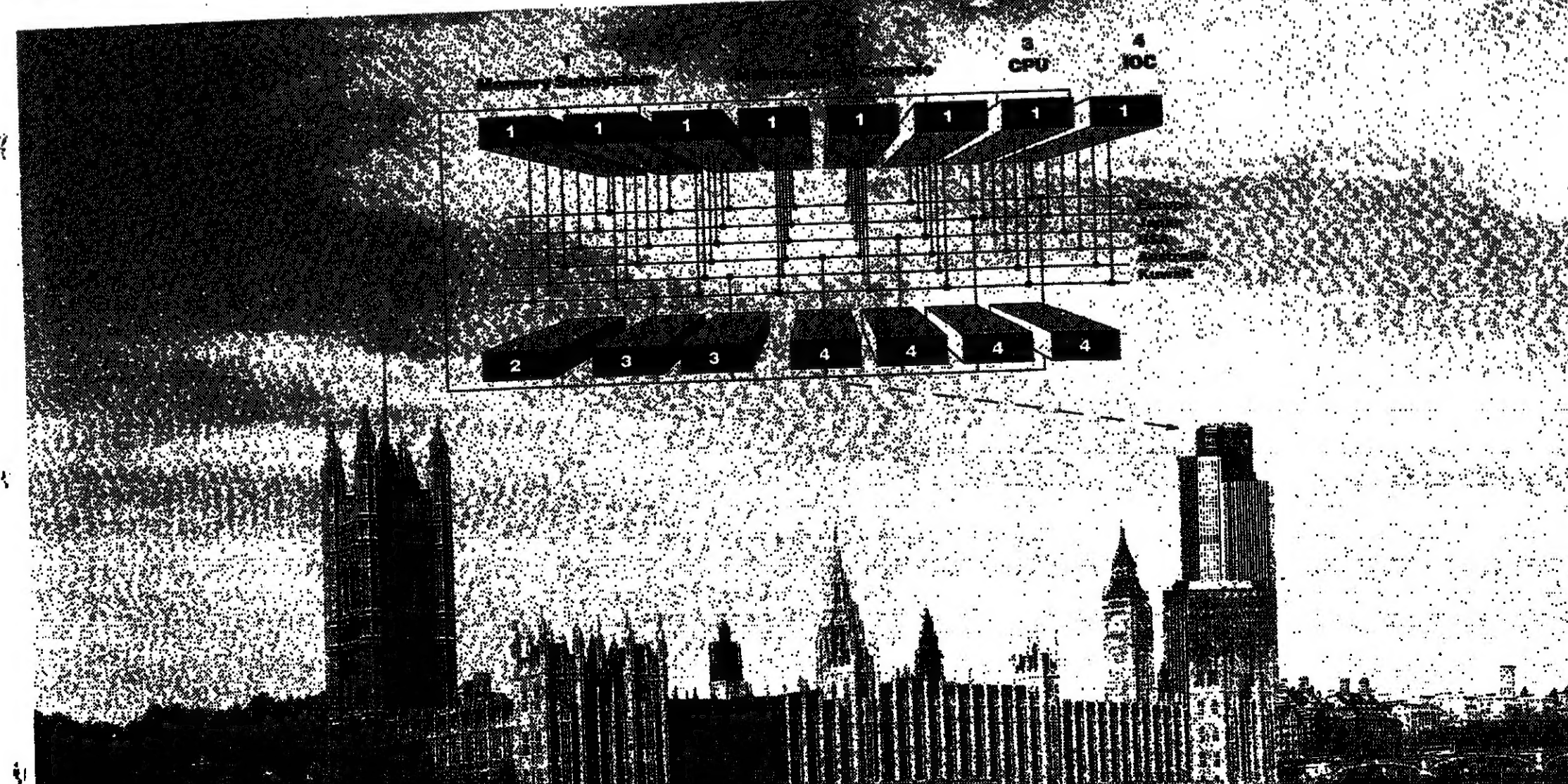
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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

High-Stake Trade Talks

Negotiators for the United States and Canada will sit down this week to begin drafting an agreement for free trade. It is a tremendous venture — and risky, in political terms, with high stakes for both countries. Very little attention is devoted to it in the United States, but in Canada the prospect of open trade touches the deepest and most sensitive questions of Canadian nationality and Canada's relations with its huge neighbor. This drive for a free-trade agreement has already gone far enough that, if it now collapses, it will be followed by a time of anger, suspicion and tension between two countries that collaborate to their great mutual profit in the largest flow of trade across any border in the world.

The talks have been going on for more than a year, and the agreement must go to Congress by Oct. 5. Sometime next winter Congress will then vote on it under fast-track rules that prohibit amendments. On the U.S. side, most of the opposition so far has come from narrow interests that are unlikely to pose any fatal threat. The doubts are more serious in Canada.

One issue is the treatment of the subsidies that are stitched through both economies. Another is the procedure for reconciling disputes over unfair trading, including the use of those subsidies. What happens when a sub-

dized product from one country has unsubsidized competitors in the other? Many Canadian businessmen accuse U.S. companies of using the infinitely complex U.S. trade laws to harass and impede imports. One thing that the Canadians want out of a free-trade agreement is assurance that the harassment and endless litigation will cease. That will be difficult to work out. Canadians also want a guarantee that American investors won't be allowed to buy up their country. In particular, there are great fears for Canada's cultural industries: publishing, film, popular music. The implications of free trade for the Canadians go well beyond the conventional commercial quarrels.

For that reason the final decision on this agreement has to be Canada's. Unfortunately, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's authority has slipped badly over the past year, and as the debate among Canadians has become more vehement, their political leadership has grown more hesitant and equivocal. The free-trade agreement would strengthen both countries' economies, expanding markets and opportunities for each. But Americans are in a delicate position. They would be right to support wholeheartedly the idea of free trade — but they've got to be careful not to seem to be pushing it onto a Canada that is still sharply divided and troubled by it.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Life Design, by the Rules

"I'm expressing civil disobedience. We can sit and talk about Dutch elm disease, or we can do something about it." So says Gary Strobel, a plant biologist at Montana State University, after injecting genetically altered bacteria into elm trees to arrest the fatal disease. The present rules, he says, are "almost ludicrous." A pamphlet from the prestigious National Academy of Sciences comes close to saying the same thing.

Are they right? Is society unreasonably holding back genetic engineering miracles that could vastly benefit humanity? No. Prudent oversight remains much in order. But there is a case for relaxing the rules more quickly as experience is gained.

When biologists seek to study grasshopper nerve genes by inserting them into bacteria, the U.S. Department of Agriculture classifies the bacteria as pests just because grasshoppers are. That kind of restriction is ill considered: there's no way such bacteria could sprout wings like locusts. But there is good reason to review most genetically engineered organisms before releasing them into the environment. Grafting an insect-killing gene into a common soil bacterium, as Monsanto has proposed, is a fine idea for a non-chemical pesticide. But the Environmental Protection Agency was right to wonder how that might affect earthworms or honey bee grubs, and to ask for safety tests, as it does for conventional pesticides.

Even minute genetic changes, like enhancing a bacterium's production of a chemical it makes anyway, may still merit review if they increase its chances of survival. Mr. Strobel increased a bacterium's production of an antibiotic that kills the fungus of Dutch elm disease. What got in his way was not bureaucratic red tape but his own indecision. "I did what I did to save a year and perhaps to draw attention to the fact that we have to be a little more careful in terms of the restrictions we impose," Mr. Strobel asserts. But he neglected to seek permission, which could have

been granted in less than three months, until late in the growing season, then portrayed his oversight as an act of civil resistance in the tradition of Thoreau.

The recent National Academy of Sciences pamphlet argues that an organism modified with new genes is not novel but "like a breeder's new variety of flower." Either that or such changes are unexpected and detrimental, in which case the organisms are likely to die out anyway. The document argues so strongly for less regulatory mechanisms is as one-sided as Mr. Strobel's. Some of the impatience is understandable. The Environmental Protection Agency has been slow in relaxing its rules as new knowledge is gained. Justifiable proposals to exempt wide categories of experiment from review have not been acted on. Some experiments have been entangled in legal reviews for three years. Still, there are flaws of inexperience in an otherwise prudent regulatory scheme.

Many projects call for adding a specific gene to an organism already in the environment. As the academy's panel argues, most such organisms will behave as predicted. The regulations should be updated to reflect that. There's no reason to assume that every altered bacterium will run riot like the *Andromeda* strain of Michael Crichton's novel. But even a single gene change might in some cases cause major changes in an organism's behavior, like a new surface receptor that enabled a bacterium to colonize different plants. Researchers will soon start adding larger bits of genetic material, some not entirely defined. That's all the more reason to maintain some review.

Remember the rules for engineering new forms of life is not a prudent answer, nor is paralyzing the engine. The rate and risks of progress are matters for society to decide.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Calm Voice on AIDS

AIDS is plainly a special problem in hospitals. The disease is transmitted through blood and other body fluids with which hospital workers routinely come in contact. Three workers in the United States are now known to have been infected through such contact. No hospital wants to shrink from the sick, but every hospital wants to protect its staff. What to do?

One answer that quickly occurs is to test every entering patient, the better to know where the risk lies. There are problems with this. Not every infected person will yet test positive, and an assortment of difficult issues arises when a person does. Public health authorities also fear that a checkpoint at the hospital door might deter people from seeking needed treatment and drive that part of the population at risk underground. Thus the Centers for Disease Control have said that the best approach is to act as if every entering patient has AIDS and to adopt "universal blood and body-fluid precautions."

But hospitals will test — many already are — so now the CDC also has issued guidelines as to how this can properly be done. The rules are both sensible and humane. The CDC says the decision should be left to individual hospitals if not individual doctors. It says tests should be given only with the consent of the patient; the patient should be told of the results, and those found to be infected should be carefully counseled. It calls for "confidentiality safeguards... to limit knowledge of test results to those directly involved in the care of infected patients or as required by law."

And, above all, it lays on hospitals that set up a testing program the burden of "assuring that identification of infected patients will not result in denial of needed care or provision of suboptimal care." A two-tier system of care in which to some extent AIDS patients might be written off in some ways the most horrible prospect of all.

AIDS, more than any disease in recent memory, confronts society not just with medical but with philosophical questions. The hardest of these have to do with the balancing of the rights and needs of the sick against the rights and needs of the society at large. Because there is no cure and because of the ways it is mostly transmitted, AIDS has provoked an unusual share of panic and demagogic responses. The CDC has calmly resisted both. It is walking a difficult line, and so far it is doing it well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Zimbabwe's Parliament

It comes as no surprise that Zimbabwe, freed from the safeguards imposed at the granting of independence, has abolished the 30 parliamentary seats constitutionally reserved for whites. In truth, Zimbabwe's whites are little concerned about parliament or who is sitting there. What exercises white farmers and businessmen is what economists are urging the government to do. The economy is still primarily in white hands, and is likely to remain so in the foreseeable future.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

Of the 59 countries in Africa, only 8 have some semblance of a multiparty democracy. In the last 40 years the continent has been racked by more than 70 coups and civil wars; the handful of states that retained a multiparty system have been among the few islands of peace on the continent. One-party government is not the remedy for Zimbabwe's crippling foreign debt, its lack of foreign exchange, its growing unemployment.

— The Times (London).

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The Reaganites' Gauziness Has Put Them in a Bind

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The decline of the Reagan administration's Central America policy is best measured by the fact that the United States is having to deal with a greater credibility problem than is Nicaragua. The Arias peace plan requires the Sandinistas to open their political system, which will be painful and divisive, and may sorely tempt them to cheat. Their credibility will be on the line. The United States is being called on to change not the character of its system but merely an aspect of its foreign policy — to test the possibility of softening, rather than ending, Sandinista rule. Disastrous as this may be for Reaganites, it is not beyond a mature great power. The administration, however, or a part of it, is being a bit petulant and childish.

It began its new engagement with regional diplomacy by getting rid of Philip Habib, the U.S. diplomat best suited to help the president accomplish the purposes he now says he has embraced. He resigned, moreover, because of pressure from the Republican right wing, pressure to which standstill Ronald Reagan submitted without any evident recognition of the damage he was doing to his credibility.

That leaves Mr. Reagan without the major personage he ideally would want to have at hand in order to pursue any serious initiative. Secretary of State George Shultz has a full plate, and, by failing to get the president to retain Mr. Habib, has lost an important battle. Mr. Shultz's Latin America aide, Elliott Abrams, lacks the requisite standing.

Beyond personalities lies a question to which even the best-informed Latin Americans are seeking an answer. Queasy in the knowledge that their fate is at the mercy of American political whim, they ask whether the United States is now going to work with President Oscar Arias Sánchez of Costa Rica on the plan that the five Central American states accepted in Guatemala earlier this month, or whether the United States, by a too-rigid insistence on some of its own standards or simply by a subtle diminution of energy at key passages, is going to undermine it.

The Arias plan accepted in Guatemala involved on earlier drafts but is not complete and has many loopholes to be plugged, especially on the security side. Certainly, it is not self-implementing. And part of the implementation will fall to government ministers who may be political rivals of their presidents and to bureaucrats or generals with their own agendas. To overcome the inevitable stickiness, there must be a sustained high-level thrust in Washington: leadership. Instead, Mr. Reagan takes Mr. Habib out of the lineup in a crucial inning, allows self-serving statements by Vice President George Bush and rearranged battles (by Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger) from lieutenants so inclined, and gives the impression to the hemisphere that he may be sabotaging the best hope of the decade.

Everyone taking part in this exercise wants two things from it: the benefits if it succeeds, and the avoidance of blame if it fails. Mr. Reagan is doing less than he might to reap the benefits; his course serves the Nicaraguan interest in avoiding the blame. It also strengthens an unfortunate Latin tendency to take refuge from harsh dilemmas in gauziness and accusations against the United States.

Does Mr. Reagan really have to have it pointed out to him that the next vote on contra aid, if it comes to that, will depend considerably on what impression his diplomacy has made on Congress? Inevitably, there is going to be a debate on who has been acting in good faith and who has not. A serious administration, even one convinced that the Arias plan is a sham, even one prepared to dump Central America on the Democrats or the next president, should be anticipating that debate.

An irony is at work here that some Reaganites will not like: To improve prospects for renewed contra aid, Mr. Reagan has to work hard on a peace plan that removes the contras from the military arena and inserts them only uncertainly into the political arena. A pity that Reaganites did not think of that during the years of their gauziness when they were looking for a military way to make U.S. policy prevail.

The Washington Post.



President Ortega, there's a man out here with a cake and a bible.

Central America Called a Bluff, Turned a Corner

By Jorge Castaneda

MEXICO CITY — Under almost any interpretation, the peace agreement signed by Costa Rica, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala represents a major setback for U.S. policy in the region. First, by signing an agreement with President Daniel Ortega, by negotiating with him, he is questioning his status or the way he reached power, the other Central American nations finally came around to considering the Nicaraguan revolution as an irreversible, although amendable, fact of life.

Second, and more concretely, the agreement is indeed one-sided. Its demands of the Sandinistas are either irrelevant or open-ended, difficult if not impossible to verify and exceedingly tough to enforce: national reconciliation, "best efforts for a cease-fire" and an end to Sandinista support for insurgents in El Salvador. But the concession by the United States is simple and precise: a halt in aid to the contras. If it does, the contras are through, and the White House dream of ousting Mr. Ortega before President Ronald Reagan leaves office is shattered. If aid continues, the United States appears to be the party responsible for the peace agreement's failure.

The agreement's broader impact is to formalize the most important diplomatic event to take place in Central America in recent years: Costa Rica's, and to a lesser extent Guatemala's, changing sides in the region's confrontations. Instead of tolerating anti-Sandinista rebels operating in its territory and opposing other peace initiatives, Costa Rica has emphasized its opposition to continued U.S. aid to the contras over any other aspect of the regional conflict. Mr. Reagan is left with Honduras and El Salvador as his only allies in Central America, outvoted and outmaneuvered by their three neighbors.

Finally, the agreement took the United States at its word, and called its bluff. By tacitly accepting the symmetry that the Reagan administration has always tried to establish between Nicaragua and El Salvador, between Salvador's insurgents and the contras, between U.S. aid to the latter

and Nicaragua support for the former, the peace plan undermined the weakest plank in the U.S. platform. The fact is that there is no such symmetry. The guerrillas in El Salvador can survive without Sandinista support, but the contras cannot continue their struggle without U.S. aid.

Moreover, the Salvadoran rebels have been accepted by the government of President José Napoleón Duarte as valid negotiators — there have been two public meetings and a high number of private prisoner exchanges between the two sides since 1984 — with whom discussions are not only inevitable but desirable. But the Sandinistas will not negotiate with the contras and cannot be forced to do so.

Until the meeting in Guatemala, and as recently as the State Department's reaction to the Sandinistas' latest request for direct talks between the United States and Nicaragua, the Reagan administration had stressed the need for a regional framework for any negotiation. It had maintained that Nicaragua had to reach an agreement with its neighbors. Now that Managua has done so, Mr. Reagan and his advisers have been obliged to backtrack, making their support for the regional compact conditional on its compatibility with U.S. interests.

Mr. Reagan's Central American policy is in shambles, largely because no one wants to side with a loser. Nicaragua's neighbors have realized that, long after this president of the United States has retired, they still will have to cope with the Sandinistas. They obviously believe they can get a better deal now than later. The United States, too, could obtain a more advantageous version of coexistence with the Sandinistas now than after 1988. But it would mean accepting that they are in Managua to stay, and that seems to be more than Mr. Reagan can resign himself to do.

The writer, a graduate professor of political science at the National Autonomous University of Mexico, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

It's a Big Deal, Especially So for Black Americans

By Hal Logan

PRINCETON, New Jersey — There was a remarkable story recently in the papers about a 44-year-old black man who had agreed to buy the international operations of one of the world's largest food products companies. Beatrice Foods, for \$985 million.

The account raises tantalizing questions about the status and prospects of black people in a society in which one black man can raise almost a billion dollars to buy a company despite the legacy of racism and discrimination that keeps the larger black community at the bottom of the scale of well-being in America.

If Reginald Lewis's purchase of Beatrice's international businesses is consummated, a black man will own 64 companies that produce and market such familiar products as Tropicana orange juice, Wesson cooking oil and Hunt's tomato products in 31 countries around the world.

Mr. Lewis, a New York attorney, also would become the owner of what would be by far the largest black business in America. Beatrice's international operations accounted for \$2.5 billion in sales and \$147 million in profits last year; the next largest black company, Johnson Publications, with \$173.5 million in sales of Ebony and Jet magazines and other products, is less than one-fourth the size of Beatrice's overseas businesses.

It's a wonderful financial story, of how an investment of \$1 million three

years ago by TLC Group L.P., Mr. Lewis's family-owned investment concern, has turned into control of a company 2,500 times larger. I wonder, though: Does a black man's purchase of a \$2.5 billion company have any of the social significance for blacks in America that the late 1980s?

Mr. Lewis's ownership of Beatrice's international operations would not have any immediate impact on the family, education, drug or crime problems of the ghetto communities that fester in every U.S. city. It might not help black police officers, firefighters or factory workers obtain promotions or to keep their jobs in the face of layoffs. It would not transform black accountants or lawyers into partners in the firms that employ them.

To appreciate the meaning for black Americans of Mr. Lewis's triumph is to realize, first, that even those blacks who seem most successful and well-integrated often confront racially-based skepticism and doubt in their professional lives.

It does a lot for me," said James Norton, a managing partner at UNC Ventures, a Boston-based black venture capital and investment banking operation. "When I go to do a 10- or 20- or 30-million-dollar deal, it strengthens my hand. It says to the people on the other side of the table that black folks can get things done."

Mr. Norton also expected Mr. Lewis's acquisition to benefit black managers in other industries. He pointed out that Mr. Lewis plans to retain the existing management of Beatrice in place, just as he did at the McCall-Patterson Co., which he bought for \$24.5 million in 1984. After receiving \$19 million in a recapitalization plan last year, Mr. Lewis sold McCall last month for \$63 million and used the profits from that sale for this transaction with Beatrice Foods.

"He will have a majority ownership of a company where successful white managers have agreed to continue working," said Mr. Norton. "That has to be helpful... It will have a beneficial effect on some of these attitudes that white managers have about the competence, the strengths and weaknesses of blacks."

"It changes the scale of activity for blacks," said Jim Haddon, a black vice president at Paine Webber, the New York investment bank. "People think they've done something when they buy a house for \$150,000 and sell it a few years later for \$300,000. This says you can think a lot bigger, and think it realistically."

Mr. Lewis is one more piece of badly needed evidence that the ceiling on black aspirations in America has risen substantially. White people's accomplishments do not automatically translate for blacks into proof that the same opportunities are possible for them. We ask a lot from poor black children when we ask them to ignore the evidence of their own surroundings and to believe that staying in school, and working hard after their best chance of living fulfilling and enjoyable lives, if they are less, are more likely to bear and believe that the route to the good life leads through the basketball court, the recording studio or even the drug transaction than that it leads through Wall Street or through a corporation.

Indeed, it requires a substantial degree of faith for young black people to take the exhortations of their parents, teachers and leaders seriously. We still live in a country where a white high school graduate can expect to earn more money than a black college graduate, where whites will burn down houses on their block or pull their children out of public school to avoid integration.

Ultimately, though, the point has little to do with white people. What is important is that we have progressed to a stage at which black people can attain real success in this country within the rules and structures of the mainstream.

Reginald Lewis is not the first example of the kind of rewards that can be won by black Americans who buy into the assumptions of the mainstream. But he is one of the best examples. And his story can supply a commodity as precious and in as short supply as any other for blacks: hope.

The writer, who formerly was a reporter for The Washington Post, now works for Dow Jones & Co.

Getting the Picture on Customs Fraud

By John Heinz

WASHINGTON — Nobody enjoys a good snapshot more than the people of Singapore. Last year alone, enough photo albums were imported into Singapore to supply 10 to every man, woman and child in that country.

But Singaporeans are not nearly the shutterbugs they appear to be. In fact, the flood of photo albums is just part of a grand scheme that makes a mockery of U.S. trade laws. Other nations are funneling these albums through Singapore to the United States in order to circumvent trade quotas imposed on those countries. In short, it is customs fraud that, in industry after industry, is being perpetrated on such a huge scale by many U.S. trading partners that federal enforcement agencies cannot keep up with it.

An amendment attached to the omnibus trade bill, however, permits those who have been victimized to sue for monetary damages in the U.S. Court of International Trade. The measure is patterned after remedies that have long been available under antitrust and securities laws. Although many unscrupulous foreign exporters are jittery about the amendment, it is doubtful that a single photogra-

pher in Singapore has even noticed. Customs fraud is increasing. Items ranging from photo albums to steel to coffee are being laundered from one country to another, intentionally mislabeled and sent on to the United States. The practice costs the United States billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of jobs. The Customs Service estimates that about 10 percent of all imports are fraudulent. In fiscal years 1984 and 1985, only 27 percent of the textile and apparel imports involved in customs fraud were even detected, according to customs officials.

There is compelling evidence that South Korean photo albums are being transhipped to America through third countries such as Singapore in order to circumvent a 1986 U.S. anti-dumping order. That order charged that South Korea's photo albums were being unfairly dumped at 65 percent below their cost of production. As a result, offsetting anti-dumping duties were imposed, and South Korean album exports to the United States declined from 22.32 million in 1985 to 424,692 in 1986. But at the same time,

South Korean album exports to Singapore shot up 480 percent, while shipments to Taiwan increased 560 percent. The two countries, in turn, increased their 1986 photo album exports to the United States by 800 percent and 1,300 percent, respectively.

Despite labels and other identifying marks showing that the products came from Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong, laboratory tests have proved that the photo albums were made in South Korea. Other evidence suggests that even some albums labeled "Made in the USA" are produced in South Korea. Yet no effective action has been taken against this evasion of U.S. laws, and the American photo album industry sees its sales dwindle.

The amendment to the trade bill gives aggrieved companies a way to defend themselves against unfairly traded imports. It puts teeth in the customs laws, and it gives victims of customs fraud the same legal recourse that victims of securities fraud have.

The writer, a Republican of Pennsylvania, is a member of the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Schroeder Should Run, Hart Can't

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — "Run, Pat, run," they were chanting at last week's National Women's Political Caucus in Portland, Oregon, and that makes a lot of sense, maybe even for Representative Pat Schroeder of Colorado.

"Don't, Gary, don't," his best wishes were, meanwhile, imploring the former Democratic front-runner, and that makes even more sense for him and everyone else.

Gary Hart, the former Colorado senator who quit the U.S. presidential race last spring after a national flap over his sex life, apparently was listening. An aide said that Mr. Hart, from a vacation place in Ireland, had denied categorically that he would try to resurrect his candidacy later this year.

"Categorical" won't be "definitive" until Mr. Hart himself swears off, and the sudden possibility of a recycled Hart candidacy may have been a trial balloon. If so, it didn't fly, though it revived the summer political doldrums. The general reaction was summed up by Joe Grandmaison, the New Hampshire Democratic chairman, who has seen them come and go through a good many elections.

"When I first heard it," Mr. Grandmaison said, "my first thought was that it was incredible. Then after having thought about it while, my second was that it is still incredible."

For one thing, an attempted comeback by Mr. Hart would only revive the lurid headlines about his acquaintance with a Miami woman, speculation about other possible relationships, and the shabby metamorphosing of reporters into private eyes. For another, he would be returning to overwhelming debts and legal entanglements from his 1984 campaign and his aborted 1988 effort; they could cripple any remaining chances he might have.

Mr. Hart is a thoughtful man about "issues," and more inclined to worry about substance than most candidates. If he wants to talk seriously about such things as Soviet-U.S. relations, and he heard, he is well enough known to do so without being a presidential candidate. He might even be better able, in fact, than if he were running and therefore had to concern himself with delegate states, local potentates, "momentum" and the like.

The other Coloradoan, Ms. Schroeder, has a more difficult decision to make. She's reported to be having trouble raising the money she wants in order to underwrite a presidential campaign. Though she has a sound political record, it's not clear that she is better qualified than more likely to win than the seven declared Democratic candidates, even if they are all men. "Who needs eight?" she and many others may be asking themselves.

The '84 campaign, moreover, with Geraldine Ferraro on the Democratic ticket, demonstrated that women are not monolithic in their political views. This year, a lot of Democratic women already are committed to other candidates, and Ms. Schroeder cannot expect to win anything called "the women's vote" merely by announcing her candidacy and showing that she knows as much about nuclear weapons, farm policy and the trade deficit as her male competitors. She can expect that a lot of men and women will oppose her primarily because she's a woman.

There are at least two good reasons why Ms. Schroeder never should have declared her candidacy. One is that if that's what she wants to do, there's no reason she shouldn't go for the brass ring, as might any man with a similar record. If she loses, she still will be better known, will have learned a lot about the country, improved her future chances and might even have a shot at the vice presidency this time. Some of those seven men are in the race for just such purposes.

The other reason for Ms. Schroeder to run is that her candidacy would be a further necessary step in making it ordinary and expectable for women to seek the presidency of the United States. Until it becomes so, women with legitimate aspirations and abilities to lead are going to be looked upon as little more than "women's candidates" or, worse, as sure losers.

It's easy to forget how powerful was the taboo against Roman Catholic presidential candidates until John F. Kennedy was nominated and elected in 1960. Shirley Chisholm, a black woman, began in 1976 the assault on two even bigger taboos. Jesse Jackson is continuing to break down the barrier against blacks. Ms. Ferraro made good showing for women in 1984.

Not least as a result, the Republicans might well put Jeanne Kirkpatrick or Elizabeth Dole on their ticket next year. That's all the more reason for Ms. Schroeder to offer the Democrats an effective candidacy, and a possible counter. Run, Pat, run.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Sebastopol's Siege
ODESSA — Martial law in the lesser degree, or, as it is sometimes termed, a state of semi-siege, has been established at Sebastopol [on Aug. 21] to apply over the naval station and the fleet. Recent investigations made by naval procurators in the Baltic and Black Sea have led to the numerous arrests of seamen and petty officers among the crews of the battleships. The ramifications of the revolutionary propaganda are, it appears, much more extensive and alarming than was at first believed.

WASHINGTON — The American State Department has been appealed to urgently by cable [on Aug. 23] to rush troops into Nicaragua, where conditions are said to be growing steadily worse. The rebels are described as crazed with drink and are accused of perpetrating horrible atrocities.

1937: Nazi Party Rally
LONDON — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's pet ambition of healing the wounds between Britain and step toward another step toward [Aug. 24] when it became known that Sir Neville Henderson, British Ambassador in Berlin, would break precedent by attending the forthcoming Nazi party rally at Nuremberg. The French Ambassador, André François-Poncet, will also attend the rally, but the American Ambassador, Professor William E. Dodd, has excused himself on the ground that he will be away on leave.

Wellington — An attractive and talented 24-year-old Wellington girl athlete is reported [on Aug. 24] to have changed her sex. She will leave for England shortly to undergo an operation, and will then seek permission to marry. The girl was a tennis champion at school and an athlete.

OPINION

Bork Still Wielded the Axe
In Watergate's 'Massacre'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The nomination of Judge Robert Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court raises questions that cannot be lightly decided — questions of importance and difficulty. Mr. Bork is a man of high intellect and distinguished experience in the law. But in his record, and in his outspoken

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views, there are matters that must concern the Senate and the public.

The first is a matter of history: his role in the Watergate affair. It is not history in a dusty sense. What he did then matters now, in fact and law.

Everyone remembers that Mr. Bork dismissed Archibald Cox as Watergate special prosecutor. It was Saturday, Oct. 20, 1973: the Saturday night massacre.

President Richard Nixon wanted Mr. Cox out because he had subpoenaed White House tapes — the tapes that eventually sent Mr. Nixon. The attorney general and his deputy refused to carry out the president's order to fire Mr. Cox. Mr. Bork, the U.S. solicitor general, became acting attorney general and did so.

The crucial questions arose immediately afterward. Would the Office of Special Prosecutor continue? Would the subpoena for the tapes be pressed? Those were the questions that aroused the country and brought a firestorm of public outrage down on the White House. What was Mr. Bork's role on those questions? In 1982, at a hearing on his

nomination to the U.S. Court of Appeals, he said he had dealt with them at once, the day after the massacre, at a meeting with Mr. Cox's deputy, Henry Ruth Jr., and others.

"I told them I wanted them to continue as before with their investigations and with their prosecutions," he said, "that they would have complete independence and that I would guard that independence, including their right to go to court to get the White House tapes or any other evidence they wanted."

The record does not support that statement. On the next working day, Oct. 23, Mr. Bork issued an order retroactive to Oct. 21. It said: "This order abolishes the Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force. The functions of that office revert to the criminal division. It was the criminal division of the Justice Department whose bungled inquiry led to the call for a special prosecutor in the first place."

Mr. Ruth's recollection of the meeting mentioned by Mr. Bork is in accord with the record. In a conversation last week, he said that Mr. Bork told him and a colleague to brief the head of the criminal division, Henry Peterson, who would make decisions on whether to prosecute. "No," Mr. Ruth said, "he didn't guarantee our independence. . . . As to whether we would run into barriers if we subpoenaed this or that tape, nobody knew the answer that evening. All that was done after the firestorm."

Public outrage forced Mr. Nixon to back down. On the afternoon of Oct. 23 his lawyers amazed the court by saying he



would after all comply with the tapes subpoena. On Oct. 26, Mr. Nixon said he would accept a new special prosecutor. Only after that, on Nov. 2, did Mr. Bork issue a new order "establishing the Office of Watergate Special Prosecution Force." The Reagan White House, perhaps drawing on Mr. Bork's 1982 testimony, has credited him with saving the Watergate investigation. In a brief last month on the Bork nomination, it said: "Immediately after carrying out the president's instruction to discharge Cox, Mr. Bork acted to safeguard the Watergate investigation and its independence. He promptly established a new Special Prosecutor's Office, giving it authority to pursue the investigation without interference. He expressly ensured the Special Prosecutor's office complete independence, as well as his right to subpoena the tapes."

That version of history contradicts not only the record, but Mr. Bork's well-known views, then and now. He

agreed to dismiss Mr. Cox because he thought a president had the power to remove a special prosecutor for subpoenaing the tapes. Indeed, he thought, as he later testified, that the idea of a special prosecutor independent of the president was unconstitutional.

In Mr. Bork's view, presidential power was so great that it overrode a Justice Department regulation providing that the Watergate prosecutor "will not be removed except for extraordinary improprieties." A respected federal judge, Gerhard Gesell, held that the regulation had the force of law and that Mr. Bork's firing of Archibald Cox "was therefore illegal."

Mr. Bork was not part of the Watergate cover-up — no one thinks that. But his views of presidential power made him insensitive to the moral and constitutional challenge that Watergate presented. In a prospective Supreme Court justice that view is highly relevant.

The New York Times

Guidelines for Sorting Out High-Grade Lies

By Martin E. Marty

CHICAGO — As the Year of the Lies begins to fade, the casualties of an entire U.S. public — are judging the effects of deception. Lying goes on all the time, but in 1987 people as different as the Reverend Jim Bakker, an evangelist; Gary Hart, a presidential candidate; Joe Nickro, a baseball pitcher, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, a former National Security Council aide, made the living of lies or the telling of lies a prime time topic.

All lying creates victims as well as problems for victims. "Don't lie!" is

MEANWHILE

perhaps the first moral counsel a child receives — from parents, teachers, preachers and, they say, God. The lie breaks the pact of trust between humans. Jesus paid the power of the lie a great compliment when he called the devil "the father of lies."

It helps us sort out the problems lying creates if we deal with two classes, both common in 1987. First are the low-grade lies told for low causes. The second are high-risk lies told for Higher Causes, words we have to deal with the Bakker-Hart-Nickro type of low lies.

The high-risk, high-grade lies, on the other hand, are the wrenching legacy of the year, particularly from the Iran-contra hearings. They raise fundamental issues of security and trust. And a wise person will not trust anyone who finds it easy to resolve the issues they raise. Fawn Hall, Colonel North's secretary, condensed the case memorably when she defended the shredding of documents, an act that covered up his deception. She claimed that in a Higher Cause, "sometimes you have to go above the written law."

While citizens kept fingers crossed or brows furrowed in suspicion as Rear Admiral John Poindexter forgot everything that looked deceptive, they were treated to open admissions of lying by Colonel North himself. He claimed that "lying does not come easy to me but I think we all had to weigh in the balance the difference between lives and lies. It is not an easy thing to do."

At two extremes, two sets of people do find the issues posed by such lying an "easy thing." One set simply turns all moral questions over to idolized leaders. When leaders deceive, followers have to be confident about their heroes' judgments. They cannot worry about the destruction caused by exposure, the weakening of the pact of trust in society. The Higher Cause dominates all.

The second set is more morally serious. These are the absolutists who say, "Never lie!" The philosopher Immanuel Kant posed the classic test. Your friend knocks on your door and asks you to shield him. A murderer is pursuing him and would kill him. So you take him in. The murderer then knocks and wants to know if your friend is in the house. You tell the truth, at the cost of your friend's life, because truth-telling always has to be right.

Almost all of us allow for some Higher Cause possibility, and that is where things get sticky. In the Iran-contra affair, presidential aides pursuing the Higher Cause felt the need to deceive Congress, even though Congress was directly responsible to the public. This calculation also led to the deception of colleagues within the administration, some of whom, like President Reagan himself, had been charged

by voters with still higher-level responsibilities in pursuit of noble causes.

Sickness complicates it: it does not dissolve moral seriousness. A classic argument against absolutism was the case of Dietrich Bonhoeffer, the Christian theologian and victim of Hitler. He knew the need to lie to the Nazis, in order to protect lives and try to bring down the regime. "It is only the cynic," he wrote while in prison, "who claims to speak the truth at all times and in all places to all men in the same way," but who therefore "in fact, displays nothing but a lifeless image of the truth."

The attempt to find a way through Higher Cause debates begins with the simple word "game." War and spying, for example, are dreadful and deadly games built on deception, games played with their own despicable if necessary rules. The pact of trust among civilians, however, can at least theoretically continue. Had Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter deceived the enemy and not the president, Congress and the public, we would be less troubled.

Second, a climate of fanaticism breeds the lie for the Higher Cause. Considering the lonely and secretive Halls and Norths and Poindexter, one wishes there had been a friend who could have reached deep into the Puritan tradition for a ringing line. Oliver Cromwell said: "I beseech you, in the bowels of Christ, think it possible you may be mistaken." Finally, the public can raise the price against deceptions to force them to think through their Higher Causes.

Sissela Bok in her thoughtful book, "Lying," ponders what Plato called the "high-minded" or "noble lie." Rulers in Plato's time and since have admitted to lying "for the public good." Some even claimed and claim that those who govern have a right to lie. Mrs. Bok, however, urges: Always think first of the perspective of the deceived. Lies for the public good are most dangerous because the stakes are so high, the victims so many, the examples they offer so demoralizing.

Do Americans choose to live in a nation where elected officials, or their appointees, feel free to decide when they can lie at the public expense? Mrs. Bok helps by asking: "Would we not, on balance, prefer to run the risk of failing to rise to a crisis honestly explained to us, from which the government might have saved us through manipulation? And what protection from abuse do we foresee should we surrender this choice?"

There can be no final protection against fanatics who pit their devotion to the Higher Cause. Yet there are some safeguards against permitting the circumstances to develop that make deception and lying acceptable and casual. The current debate about the height of various causes and the classes of various lies already leaves Americans better off. Those who were insulted, offended or outraged by the Iran-contra lies can rescue something from the whole affair precisely through such debate and through an insistence that attention be paid to which high-stake games are being played.

The writer, a professor at the University of Chicago, is senior editor of Christian Century magazine. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Iran-Contra Affair: A Blot on America or Just a Bore?

Many Europeans, including myself, watched the small-screen antics of the "Right Honorable" Oliver North in horror, bewildered amusement, or both.

Before he hits the big screen, a lot of additional damage will have been done to the credibility and reputation of America, yet he presents himself as "God's gift" to the country. Thanks to the press and the common sense of most U.S. citizens, America has not been taken over by a bunch of short-sighted, amateurish political extremists. But it has become the target of widespread international scorn. U.S. officials were shocked to learn from a recent poll that Mr. Gorbachev is a more popular figure among the Europeans, and much more credible than Mr. Reagan. Is this really so surprising?

MICHELLE POULIART, Antwerp, Belgium.

I find it remarkable that Jim Hoagland, in "They Think the Systems Are Alike" (Aug. 10), by reading The Washington Quarterly, is able to conclude that "North & Co." allies the "Iran-contra game" have wrought "great damage abroad." The people I have talked to in both Italy and France either have never heard of the

affair, don't give a damn about it, or think it was a pretty clever idea.

PHILIP E. NEWMAN, Puget-Ville, France.

Regarding Michael Norman's column "Listening to Him Testify, the Colonel Frightened Me" (July 28): So what is new? There have always been frightened men (Chamberlain, Pétain, Quisling, et al) covering and collaborating as tyrants overruns the world. Thank God there have been men like Colonel North willing to fight for America and freedom.

W.C. GARDNER, Jakarta.

One would never know from reading your newspaper — its editorials in particular — that there are millions of Americans who chose this president and this administration.

B. CLAUDE, London.

As a former U.S. Marine Corps officer and veteran of two wars, I was appalled by the testimony and smart-aleck attitude of Colonel North during the congressional hearings. The new commandant of the U.S. Marine

Corps, General Alfred Gray, recently informed a group of marine officers that marine embassy guards "work for me." Colonel North, presumably, also works for him. If Colonel North's "limited immunity" status permits, General Gray could begin his program to improve the corps by slapping a general court-martial on the colonel for the crimes he committed.

ROBERT B. ASPREY, Sotogrande, Spain.

The 13 letters to the editor published in your Aug. 5 edition are evidence of the great success of your anti-Reagan indoctrination campaign directed toward American expatriates.

PIERRE DUMAS, Paris.

Louis Brandeis, before he was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court, said in 1915 that "control is exercised . . . to an extraordinary degree by the existence of a great power whom people believe and are pleased or displeased with the adoption or rejection of a given course. Great power controls without issuing orders." Future presidents must instruct subordi-

nates that they have no right to break the law in anticipation of presidential wishes.

CHARLES BRADY, Berlin.

The "fallout" from Colonel North's television performance has had one positive effect. It has singled out those Americans, enchanted by Colonel North, that one could call "Ollies." An "Ollie" most likely cannot point to Iran or Nicaragua on the map. The epitome of the "Ollie" is Ronald Reagan.

NIKOS RAPTIS, Halandri, Greece.

Aside from an almost universal boredom in Europe over the Iran-contra affair, America's best and most loyal friends abroad feel unhappy about Americans behaving like political lemmings, as they have all too often in the past. Britain, without a similar history of washing its dirty linen in public, seems now to be indulging in the same sort of domestic, political masochism. Our media continue, ad nauseam, to seek to exploit the attempts of a former intelligence agent to publish his memoirs, in betrayal of an oath of confidentiality he took when he joined the service. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union pursues an arms control policy that is de-

signed to cause a permanent rift in the Atlantic Alliance and, by holding out the bait of future German reunification, threatens Western European unity. And these most serious matters seem to be almost totally ignored.

SIR FREDERIC BENNETT, London.

What amazes me is that people should be worried about Colonel North lying. Admiral Poindexter lying and President Reagan lying. Why be surprised about it? Those Americans who have tried to live up to their country's professed ideals of equality, freedom and human rights — men such as Paul Robeson — have not become national heroes. Instead they have been hounded into obscurity.

The rich and powerful rule in the United States, and are willing to go to any ends to stay in power. What they and the rest of the world need to see is that the "evil" they perceive, especially where the Sandinistas are concerned, is nothing compared to the evil they are willing to perpetrate to eliminate that so-called evil.

That we have in Britain a government and a prime minister who supports the Reagan administration and all that it stands for is to our shame.

P.A. MATHEWSON, Bridport, England.

1987 — America celebrates the 200th anniversary of the Constitution and the democratic government thereby created.

1987 — Some Americans celebrate Colonel North, whose actions, if they had remained undiscovered, could have meant the end of democratic government. 1977 — Schizophrenia ends and sanity returns.

E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN, Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland.

The real tragedy of Colonel North is that he was born in the wrong place and the wrong time. Drake, Hawkins, Morgan were all "privateers" preying on the "Spanish Main" (same territory, Central America). They attacked and sank Spanish ships and seized their cargoes of gold, but they were never part of the British Navy, and if they were captured, Queen Elizabeth I could say that she had never heard of them.

Colonel North had undeniable courage, ambition and faith in the righteousness of his actions. But given the times, his loyalty to the president and his belief that the end justified the means brought shame rather than glory to the government of the United States. Only one nagging thought: What if it had worked?

MELANIE PFALLUM, Jáveta, Spain.

GENERAL NEWS

U.S. Agency Takes First Legal Action
Against Employers of Illegal Aliens

By Peter Applebome

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Immigration officials have begun issuing the first citations to employers who continue to hire illegal aliens, ushering in the last and most difficult part of the new U.S. immigration law.

In beginning to enforce the law, the U.S. government is embarking on a program that has been used with extremely mixed results in some states and throughout the world.

Despite widespread doubts, the program constitutes the nation's most concerted effort to curb illegal immigration, by denying aliens employment.

"It's difficult to implement these kinds of programs," said David Simcox, director of the Center for Immigration Studies in Washington. "It's very difficult when you have seven million employers and 700 investigators. It's going to be a long learning period."

The penalties on employers constitute a key part of a program that also offers amnesty or legal status to several million aliens who have lived in the United States continuously since before Jan. 1, 1982.

The sanctions went into effect when President Ronald Reagan signed the Immigration Reform and Control Act in November. Immigration officials have used the time since then to prepare for enforcement by educating employers, hiring personnel, developing enforcement strategies and distributing forms to employers.

Immigration officials said they would not cite employers for technical record-keeping violations before Sept. 1. Also, illegal aliens seeking amnesty must apply by then to be legally hired while their applications are pending.

On Friday, officials with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Los Angeles delivered a citation to what they described only as "a medium-sized manufacturing company" that they said was continuing to hire illegal aliens. Immigration officials said it was the first citation under the new law. Similar actions are expected soon from other immigration offices.

On first offenses, companies that violate the law are liable for fines of \$250 to \$2,500 for each illegal employee. In the first year of the program, officials say, violators will be issued citations rather than be fined. Repeat offenders, however, could be fined up to \$10,000 for each alien.

The new law affects all of the estimated seven million American employers, including households that hire anyone on a regular basis. It requires all employers to file an I-9 form attesting that a good-faith effort has been made to obtain documents indicating that an employee is legally entitled to work in the United States.

There is a fierce debate over whether penalties on employers are effective in curtailing illegal immigration. And both critics and proponents agree that such programs are extraordinarily difficult to enforce.

Starting with California in 1971, 12 states have passed laws that include fines for employers who hire illegal aliens. But few have any enforcement mechanism and none are credited with having an appreciable impact on the problem. Despite the California law, the state is home to almost 50 percent of the illegal aliens in the United States.

In other countries that have tried sanctions, the record is mixed and subject to dispute.

A 1982 report by the congressional General Accounting Office on similar programs in 19 countries and Hong Kong concluded that sanctions had not been an effective deterrent to illegal employment.

In a 1985 report, the agency found some evidence of successful programs but still presented a very mixed picture. The report noted that in Hong Kong, for example, harsh fines and aggressive enforcement by numerous government agencies seemed to have brought about a decrease in the number of aliens working illegally.

Other countries, however, including Italy, Canada and Spain, say sanctions have failed to deter the hiring of illegal aliens. And those reporting some success, such as West Germany and France, are hesitant to say that sanctions have reduced the number of aliens working illegally. Instead, they say, the employer penalties have been one of many tools, such as widespread publicity on the ill effects of hiring illegal aliens, in helping control the situation.

Dissident Emigré Wants
To Return to Soviet Union

United Press International

NEW YORK — David Goldfarb, an aging Jewish dissident who was allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union last fall after an eight-year battle, wants to return to his homeland because "he misses his daughter," his son said.

However, Mr. Goldfarb had not yet applied for permission to return to the Soviet Union and was not sure if he would be allowed to go back, his son, Alexander, said Sunday.

Mr. Goldfarb, 68, a geneticist, left the Soviet Union in October as part of a deal arranged by Armand

Hammer, an American philanthropist and industrialist.

Mr. Goldfarb's daughter, Olga, 34, her husband and their two children have been unable to emigrate, the son said. The New York Times published Saturday a letter from Mr. Goldfarb in which he criticized Soviet officials for denying his daughter permission to see him when he was hospitalized.

He arrived in the United States with his wife, Cecilia, on Oct. 16 and entered a hospital where he was treated for lung cancer and diabetes, and released four months later.

David Goldfarb

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Spain	34	91	0.15
UK	44	7	0.15
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ARTS / LEISURE

Author of 'Kramer' Tackles Middle Age

By Marjorie Williams
Washington Post Service

ONE of the most interesting things about Avery Corman is that he has never been divorced. Despite the abundant hints offered by his last three novels — "Kramer Versus Kramer," "The Old Neighborhood" and "The Last Days of the American," which was about roots, career and divorce, and his newest novel, "50," which is about middle age and fatherhood and career and divorce — Avery Corman has just celebrated his 50th wedding anniversary.

"I once said that Judy and I will never get a divorce because we couldn't ever figure out who gets custody of the anxiety," said Corman, confirming another thing his novels seem to announce. He is a distinctly New York type, his conversation redolent of a Bronx hood and found Manhattan poise, his look the salt-and-pepper fair of dapper middle age: the wry, hyper-educated face of the Upper East Side psychologist.

Corman acknowledges that in most respects it is fair to call him an autobiographical novelist. He has set all of his books in his native city, his life and depicts himself as a man steeped in the issues he writes about: anxiety, guilt, money, morality, sex, marriage, children. And turning 50.

"I mean," said the 51-year-old Corman, who started writing the book when he was 49, "I don't think you write a book called '50' and neglect to have it be some kind of summing up of how you're feeling about age."

The Ted Kramer of male menopause is Doug Gardner. Divorced and in his late forties, Doug is a sports columnist who finds himself approaching 50 alone, unhappy and confused. His ex-wife has just remarried, to a forthright garden magazine who dazzles Gardner's son and daughter with trips and toys and a terrible enthusiasm for stepfatherhood. The women he meets are either hysterically anxious to get married or far too young.

After years of being the breadwinner, Doug is suddenly faced not only with seeing another man outstrip him at it, but with the prospect of losing his own livelihood; the final irony is that Doug's ex-wife has begun earning real money for the first time. The novel's simple thrust is to test Doug's willingness to sell out under the combined provocations of money, loneliness and his impending birthday.

It is a funny book. Yet Corman is

writing, with rueful seriousness, about concerns that have been largely ignored in popular culture since the era when men wore hats with their gray flannel suits: the professional and family lives of urban middle class men who are trying to muddle through in moral fashion.

While domestic life has been tackled in many books by and about women, Avery Corman is almost alone in the niche of the middle-aged male who writes amiable, intelligent, nongender fiction for the masses.

"I think many of us in the culture we live in are directed by money more than we would like to admit," said Corman. "And there are some obvious symbols of that. . . . It's like we're in this massive electronics showroom, you know, all of us walking around putting stuff in a cart, and then we get to stand in the lobby and say, 'Look at me, look at me, look what I have in my cart.'"

Also permeating the book is some conviction that "Provider Anxiety" is a major element of a man's identity. At one point, toward the end of his marriage, Doug thinks bitterly of his wife's part-time career. "She's out there expressing herself, and I'm stuck with the bill again."

Later, he remembers: "He would sometimes awaken in the night and go into the kitchen for juice and see his father, awake, hunched and exhausted at the kitchen table, bills scattered in front of him. Doug, reflecting on the events of the day, took a deep breath in his anxiety, trapped by money like his father before him, as if it were in the genes."

Surely it's been some time since Corman felt this kind of despair? After his first novel, "Oh, God!", was published in 1971, there were years of writing articles and educational films. But paperback rights to "The Old Neighborhood" sold for \$1.45 million, of which Corman was entitled to at least half, and movie rights brought \$1 million. Paperback bidding for "50" will begin at \$200,000; movie rights have been sold for what his editor calls "a major, major six-figure sum."

And while Simon & Schuster declines to reveal Corman's advance for "50," it is fair to say that you cannot sit down at the negotiating table for a Corman book with less than six figures in mind.

Corman also got some small part of the action on the movie of "Kramer Versus Kramer," and Judy Corman brings in a second income

as the owner of two children's boutiques.

"So, am I immune from that?" asked Corman rhetorically, when asked about money. "No, I am not. Does the fact that I am, as you point out, doing better . . . make it possible for me not to look at it? What I am looking at are the things that are within me and that I've seen in other people."

He added: "Also, I'm the son of people of the Depression. It just never goes away."

Corman's parents were divorced when he was 5, and he never got to know his father. "My parents were divorced when I was very small, and a lot of people who have looked for the key to why I've been writing about divorce have always looked at it from the parental standpoint, when in fact I was a child of divorce, and that has made me very much more sensitive to these issues."

It was, finally, a child who wrote Corman a letter saying, "You wrote so well about that; were your parents divorced? And that really is the clue," Corman continued, "and it's where I've come through the door on all this material, and why I have always had children in these marriages" that he writes about.

For Corman, with two teen-age sons, it is not also the happily married man's way of whistling past the graveyard?

"I think there's some of that," Corman said. "And also . . . when you're writing fiction you want to find the correct theater for getting at what you want to do, and divorce gives you that. It's almost the kind of the ultimate moment in having people be combatants in what goes on with the sexes."

Corman is a member of what may be the first American generation to inherit its social trends not from the previous generation but from the one that followed. Born in 1936, almost 10 years before the leading edge of the baby boom, Corman acknowledges that "50" is in part a book about being chased by a generational avalanche.

When Corman's hero divorces, for instance, he feels more than the usual culture shock: "Under the new ground rules, if the woman didn't want to go to bed with you by the second or third date she wasn't interested, or you shouldn't be, and if she did, that still didn't mean she was interested, or that you were."

Doug, who like his creator credits the women's movement with making him a better father and

husband, is nonetheless tired of living in an age of social trailblazing. "The children looked weary to him," writes Corman. "They had been living under joint custody for over two years, going between apartments, coping with the system, the transience, the overights, the articles of clothing and the books suddenly needed that were left in the other apartment. There wasn't a previous generation who had lived through joint custody. These children were the first. Was it trendy, like 'in' food? Doug wondered. Was joint custody the pesto of divorce?"

But above all, the baby boom meant that a man turning 50 is surrounded by people younger than he is, and different. Corman admits to feeling a little overwhelmed by the yuppie hordes of Manhattan.

"I think the worst aspects of when I was young I see repeated. I grew up in the Eisenhower years, in the '50s, when there was a lack of moral purpose to our lives and to our goals — many of us, anyway. And I see that repeating now. . . . I think the easiest example of that is how many feminists are concerned — middle-aged feminists — with the lack of passion they see in young women for issues that they fought so hard over."

"As for men, I just don't see how you can be so career-driven and have any area of agreement with a woman. The thing that men of my generation have learned through the women's movement is that you're going to have to give weight, morally, to the person you're with."

Here again, is the dead-in-the-wool New Yorker: "I am strongly of the opinion that in your large



Avery Corman: A generational landslide.

Braff the Zinger Shooter

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

NICE — Ruby Braff shoots what stand-up comedians call "zingers" at you. He has worked with them in enough strip joints and at bar mitzvahs and weddings in Borscht Belt hotels to know the style by rote. Ask where he grew up, you get a blackout line: "How can I say I grew up somewhere? I'm only three feet tall."

Like Larry Bruce and the rest of those jokers, Braff also shoots delectable expletives. His elegant, mellifluous trumpet playing is a fragile commodity in today's world and he protects himself behind ambiguous combativeness. Actually, he plays cornet, but it doesn't really matter. "I hate both of those [deleted] horns. I always feel like Frankenstein with this morose plumbing in front of me. I feel like I'm going to tip over from the weight of it. At least the cornet is short like me."

One thing he likes about the cornet is that he's about the only one still playing it. "If I start seeing other cornet players, I'll probably switch back to trumpet," he says. "That's the way I am. Like I used to enjoy smoking pot but then I saw every [deleted] in captivity smoking and I figured it was time to look for something else. I'm still looking. Peaches maybe. Hey! How'd you like a succulent peach?"

Braff's style can be traced from Louis Armstrong and Dixie Bellows through Bobby Hackett. At 60, he plays like a succulent peach, though none of his many recordings is on any sales chart. He shrugs it off. "I don't feel neglected or overlooked or lost. I feel everybody else is lost."

He never took lessons and he says nobody ever asked him to teach them. "The only thing I could teach trumpet players is how to play wrong. I've got about 40 embouchures and I never know which one I'm using. I can't sustain a note with any of them. I've only got like



Ruby Braff: An elegant, mellifluous trumpet.

half a lung from smoking so much poison. It's hard to play a wind instrument in that condition. Don't you love that expression? 'I have a condition.' I manage to bluff and puff. I can even get ferocious in my puff. I would have to be in an advanced stage of — sickness. I hate trumpet players anyway."

Not growing up in Boston, he was fascinated by the tenor sax. It looked so neat with that curved back and all those peppy keys. But his parents thought he was too small for the tenor so they bought him a trumpet, which he tried to make sound like a tenor. He learned by playing along with the radio. At night, under the covers, he'd tune in softly and listen to air shots with all those romantic sounding names — Duke Ellington, Jimmy Lunceford, Tommy Dorsey, from the Aragon Ballroom, the Cotton Club, the Pelham Heath Inn. In the morning, "I'd pull my eyes open and go to school and somebody would ask me what grows in Brazil and I'd think, 'Jeez, I just heard Beo Webster play the saxophone, what do I care what they grow in Brazil?'"

By the age of nine, he was working weekends for \$2 a night in clubs with "sick cats." He has been a leader since the age of 16. "I'm not good enough to work for somebody else," he explains. "If I had to blast else," he explains. "If I had to blast else, I'd never work. The only person I ever worked for was Tony Bennett. What am I saying? He sang with me. He recorded 24 Rogers and Hart tunes with my quartet."

In 1957, Louis Armstrong's manager, the late Joe Glaser, called to ask Braff to tour Britain. At the time, Glaser was one of the most powerful figures in show business. "But I don't want your band," he said. "I want you to play with Jack Teagarden and Earl Hines."

Not one to be told what to do, Braff turned the job down and then barked: "You [deleted], you don't even deserve to know people like Teagarden and Hines." Nothing was ever proved, but it is said that Glaser sent out "the word" about Braff — in any case word came slowly for awhile.

In the '70s, the impresario George Wein began to feature Braff in festival all-star packages. He is in demand on the traditional jazz party and cruise circuit. But he says, "I don't live in the world of jazz musicians. They don't mean [deleted] to me. I belong to the same club that Judy Garland, Fred Astaire and Sophie Tucker belonged to. I hate what the average jazz musician stands for. He's some [deleted] who wears jeans and a sweatshirt and hides behind a horn. He doesn't even belong on a stage. He's not a performer."

"That's one thing about Miles [Davis]. Miles has one of the best acts in show business right now. He's totally outrageous and he's really enjoying it all. He's even playing better trumpet. But don't tell him I said so. I don't want to make him too happy."

DOONESBURY



GENERAL NEWS

Iran to Free Family of Paris Envoy

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Iran has agreed to allow the wife and baby son of the French consul in Iran to leave for home in the near future, the French Foreign Ministry said Monday.

The Iranian decision was the first movement in a crisis that began nearly two months ago and resulted in the two countries breaking relations and detaining the diplomatic staffs in each other's capitals.

A ministry spokesman gave no further details of any discussions leading up to the decision to allow Estelle Torri and her 9-week-old son, Charles, to leave, nor of their likely arrival date in France. The only direct scheduled flights between Tehran and Paris are operated by Iran Air on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The child's father, Paul Torri, is at the center of a diplomatic dispute between the two countries that began on June 29 when a French magistrate summoned Wahid Ghorji, officially registered as a translator at the Iranian Embassy in Paris without diplomatic rank, for questioning into a series of terrorist bombings in Paris last year.

The Iranian authorities responded by issuing a summons for Mr. Torri, who has the rank of first secretary, to appear before an Islamic tribunal on a range of charges that included espionage and drug trafficking, both capital offenses.

In Paris, about 40 Iranian Embassy staff members have been prevented from leaving their country's mission building since France broke relations on July 17. Eleven French nationals, including Mrs. Torri and her baby, who was born in Iran as the crisis unfolded, have been forced to remain in the French Embassy building.

Early this month, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the leader of the Iranian Majlis, the country's parliament, said in an interview with the West German newspaper Die Welt that Mr. Torri's wife and child could leave Iran, but until last weekend French officials said there was no progress on the issue.

On Sunday, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond repeated that France would make no concessions in its quarrel with Iran and that the summons to Mr. Ghorji was not negotiable.

FEAR: Rogue Rightist Groups Still Active in Argentina

(Continued from Page 1)

bombs exploded at 16 provincial offices of the governing center-left Radical Civic Union.

According to newspaper accounts, the bombs had been fashioned from a plastic explosive imported by the armed forces and fused and timers manufactured by military-owned enterprises. So far, no arrests have been reported.

In July, thieves broke into Pedro's tomb and severed the hands of the former president. Investigators have linked the tactics and evident political purpose to the rightist crime campaign.

Government officials say that leftist groups lack the organization and funds for such attacks.

"The far left opposes the government but is not involved in destabilization," said Fausto Suarez, the chief of state intelligence, in a recent magazine interview.

The capture of some groups this year has reinforced the notion of an ultra-right plot.

A paramilitary group found operating out of the Buenos Aires suburb of Moron is being held responsible for a commando raid

against a radio station transmitter, an explosion at a Communist Party office and a bomb placed at the house of a federal judge.

The group is said to have also distributed leaflets calling on the police to form death squads to "annihilate" corrupt judges and politicians.

Currently under detention on suspicion of leading the group is Patricio Campa, the son of General Ramon Campa, the former head of the Buenos Aires provincial police.

The police say that a second extremist group was broken up in the southern city of Comodoro Rivadavia with the arrest of an army officer and three military-intelligence agents. The police have implicated the group in bombings of leftist party offices and of the house of a local forensic physician.

Among the arms, ammunition, military uniforms and falsified identification papers confiscated was an air force missile.

Hampering Mr. Alfonsín's attempts to expose and destroy the terrorist network has been his inability to establish firm control over the armed forces.

At the National Intelligence Center, which coordinates state intelligence gathering, civilians have taken full charge and have dismissed all military personnel. But in the absence of a strong chain of military command, Mr. Alfonsín has sought simply to reduce the activity of the military-intelligence services, especially the army's notorious Battalion 601.

Restraining Mr. Alfonsín from moving too forcefully against suspected plotters in the spy agencies, some speculate, may be the fear of provoking further attacks or opening a Pandora's box of state secrets.

"The power of the intelligence services here is such that one can never be certain whether they are dominating the government," said Jorge Sivak, a brother of the abducted financier.

"Could it be," he asked, "that Alfonsín has made a deal with them? Does he hope to avoid further disruptions in this sensitive political transition period? Is he worried about spilling secrets? I don't know, but some political will is missing to go after the culprits."

ARMS: U.S. to Seek a Strict Limit on Missile Inspections

(Continued from Page 1)

gence-gathering equipment or nuclear weapons technologies might be observed.

Similarly, Britain and West Germany have objected to Soviet "challenge" inspections of suspected U.S. missile deployment sites located near their own sensitive military bases.

As a result, the U.S. proposal "will effectively limit U.S. and Soviet access for challenge inspections to just a handful of sites in both countries," an administration official said.

Challenge inspections in Western Europe, where U.S. Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles have been deployed, would be barred entirely, as would such inspections in Eastern Europe.

Only suspected missile base or support facilities in the Soviet Union and the United States would be subject to the inspections, and first they would have to meet a set

of narrow criteria to be negotiated in advance.

In addition, challenge inspections will be permitted only within the first five to 10 years after the missiles are eliminated, according to the U.S. proposal.

A classified State Department memorandum, obtained by The Washington Post, recently called attention to the Soviet Union's "new thinking" about military secrecy, which the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, displayed in April during a Moscow visit by

Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The fact that the United States knew so much about the Soviets in the military and intelligence fields was not so bad," the memorandum quoted Mr. Gorbachev as having said during a private discussion with Mr. Shultz. "Such things helped us know each other better."

"Intelligence is in general constructive, provides a stabilizing element in relations, and helps prevent rash political and military actions," the memo said Mr. Gorbachev had added.

HESS: Nazi Is Buried Privately at an Undisclosed Site

(Continued from Page 1)

The statement hinted that the family had been disturbed by weekend demonstrations in and around Wunsiedel by neo-Nazi supporters of Hess. The police have detained a total of 79 extremists, of whom 17 still were being held Monday, and banned open-air demonstrations in the town.

Hess's desire had been to be buried "in a dignified manner" in Wunsiedel, according to the family statement, read by Mr. Walter. But the family had made other arrangements "in view of the developments that were emerging there, over which the family had no influence," the statement said.

The family did not say when the funeral took place, or who attended.

The Allied source said that the statement Monday about Hess's death was aimed at countering doubts expressed by the family over whether he had committed suicide.

Jakarta Plans to Close 21 Private Stations

United Press International

JAKARTA — Indonesia will close down 21 private radio stations because they failed to relay government news broadcasts, the state news agency, Antara, said Monday.

Antara quoted a government official as saying the stations had failed to comply with government broadcasting regulations and would be shut down at an unspecified date.

MADONNA: Singer's Magic Doesn't Take to Screen

(Continued from Page 1)

for the "real" Madonna emerges, and none at all from the "Who's That Girl" music video, which, though its purpose is to promote the film, promotes everything that is least attractive about it.

What you are witnessing is a film career that is terrifically promising, drain-wise. You might even suspect that there is a Cyndi Lauper "mole" among her advisers, someone bent on wrecking a career before it has decently started and gained any momentum.

"Who's That Girl" does not duplicate the folly of last year's "Shanghai Surprise," in which Madonna was cast against a type (as a missionary in pre-World War II China), before that portion of the theatrical movie audience that does not see music videos knew what her type was supposed to be.

"Who's That Girl" is better than its distributors thought it was when they refused to screen it to the press. It is a 1980s comedy that qualifies as screwball, with a promisingly nutty screenplay by Andrew Smith and Ken Finkleman.

It is about a yuppie Manhattan lawyer, played straight and comically by Griffin Dunne, whose assignment is to pick up Madonna, newly paroled on a murder conviction, at a prison gate and put her on

a bus to Philadelphia. The 45-minute drive turns into 24 hours of lunacy involving a wild cougar, mobsters, a society wedding, an interview with the fuzzy members of a co-op board, car chases and larceny at Carter's.

Under the direction of James Foley, Madonna plays the first half of the movie at a fever pitch of inappropriate (for her) mannerisms, including an adoniacal accent, a supposedly comic "little girl" walk, temper tantrums and coy facial expressions, none of which has anything to do with the sophisticated, self-aware Madonna of music videos and concert stage. In the second half of the film, when she is allowed to play at her own instigating pace, Madonna at last emerges and is a delight.

It may be, as has been suggested by the critic Jon Pareles, that there is simply too much "free" Madonna available on television and in music videos for the star to attract fans to movie theaters that charge as much as \$6 a ticket.

Movies are not the "events" that her sell-out concert appearances are. She has never been seen dancing and singing in a movie. Hollywood has busily been giving a new image to someone whose initial image has not yet been formed, at least as far as movies are concerned.

Before Madonna makes another film, her producers might do well to study the creature as she has been defined in her best music videos. Chief among these is the extraordinarily provocative impressionistic "Open Your Heart," which, in a brisk, haiku-like 4 minutes and 22 seconds, presents Madonna as every adolescent boy's wildest, sweetest fantasy.

It is a tiny, comic, sexy classic, directed by Jean-Baptiste Mondino, photographed by Pascal LeBeau, with smashing production design by Richard Sylbert ("Carnal Knowledge," among other films).

In Madonna, Hollywood has a potent, pocket-sized sex bomb. So far, though, all it does is tick.

5 Are Executed in Syria For 2 Bombings in 1986

DAMASCUS — Five Syrians convicted of bombing a train and a bus station in Damascus last year were executed Monday, the Syrian Arab News Agency reported.

It said the men were executed at dawn, but did not disclose where or how the sentences were carried out. The agency said the two bombings, hours apart on April 16, 1986, killed or wounded 400 people.

ADVERTISING SECTION

FASHION *Made in* GERMANY

It's high season for German fashion lovers as three major cities turn on the style to present a dazzling array of designers and clothing to suit all tastes. Pride of place must surely go to Berlin, currently celebrating its 750th birthday, but Munich seems ready to rewrite the record book and in Düsseldorf the '88 collections are ready and waiting. With 2,000 exhibitors at the Igdo and a further 2,500 at fashion shows around the city, Düsseldorf is expecting 60,000 buyers to visit the city September 6-9, no surprise given that a full third of Germany's impressive \$12 billion fashion industry goes to exports. On September 5-6 Designer Collection will provide a taste of things to come by showcasing the collections for spring and summer 1988. For the first time, an Italian collection — from Byblos — will receive its premiere outside Milan. On October 18-19, Düsseldorf Direkt and New Look Düsseldorf will show a selection of next summer's designs for cocktail and evening dress while offering buyers the chance to reorder all '87 and '88 favorites.

Fashion Sensations in Munich

THE Munich Fashion Week/International Fashion Fair (Mode-Woche-München) ranks as one of the largest in Europe. Last March set a record for the event, with 51,000 buyers from 30 countries and 2,210 exhibitors. The next Munich Fashion Week is to be held October 4-7.

Among the highlights will be a parade of German designers — Designer Defiles — in the Emperor's Hall of the Renaissance-style Residenz. This regal treatment caused a sensation at the last Fashion Week. It will be staged again as a prelude to the fair on Friday and Saturday, October 2-3.

The designers mount a series of thirty minute shows for the invitation-only audience. Among the participants are Daniela Bechtold, Barbara Bernstorff, Reimer Clausen, Brigitte Haacke, Urs Rasch, Manfred Schneider, Dietrich Seeler, Jürgen Weiss and Yucca.

At the gala evening on Saturday, the Italian designer Cerruti will show his collection for next spring and summer and present his first entry on the

perfume market (the Cerruti fragrance will be introduced in Paris at a later date). Starting Sunday, the Trend, Leather and Traditional Costumes (Folkwear) Shows will be presented.

To celebrate Berlin's 750th anniversary, an evening of the city's top fashions will be held on Sunday.

Munich Fashion Week takes place in the exhibition grounds, and additional presentations spill over into the city's fashion houses, hotels and show rooms. Also, twice a year, the city hosts fashion-star-münchen, in most of the same venues.

The next fashion-start is due this weekend (Aug. 28-30) when a new prize will be introduced for young knitwear designers. Initiated by the Munich Fashion Week (under the direction of Dr. Karl-Dieter Demisch), and the Italian knitwear company Lineapiu S.p.A., the Munich Promotional Prize for Knit Design by Line-

Munich's Designer Defiles. Barbara Bernstorff (above), Beatrice Hymensdahl (right), Mondl (top).

piufore is the counterpart of the DOB prize for young designers working with fabrics. The award will be presented at a fashion show following the DOB (Women's Outerwear)

Promotion Prize Show on August 30 at the Regina Haus. Contestants include AKUT, Yvonne Baki, Sabine Mikhael, Andrea Schweizer, Barbara Straßmann and Ralf Wagner.

Classic designer elegance for Spring/Summer '88 by Jill Sander.

The look of '88 by Brigitte Haacke (above), Caren Pfleger (left) and her evening designer collection (below).

A Creative Force to Be Reckoned With



QUALITY, naturalness and a refined cut explain the perennial appeal of Caren Pfleger collections. "I am proud of that. I was the first in Germany to develop a simple, refined cut,

combined with quality and color."

The dynamic designer, who this year launched Pfleger for Men, started her own Caren Pfleger Design Collection for women in 1979. Not yet 35, she

drew on experiences as a fashion model, art student, art gallery owner and fashion importer to create the company.

"We have a very good marketing strategy and good management," says Pfleger. "That

way the company is able to develop further, to work more internationally. Our most important markets are the German-speaking areas, Benelux countries, Scandinavia, Spain and also Italy — a real compliment because the Italians have their own good fashions. We have started in the U.S., and our name is now known from New York to Tokyo."

The Caren Pfleger Collection of knitwear, ready-to-wear and cocktail dresses can be combined, mixed and matched for casual or evening wear.

"It is a cultural expression, a puzzle put together from season to season. The garment must suit the personality. It has to be perfect and you have to feel good in it."

Caren Pfleger perfume and cosmetics, distributed by Premier Cosmetics, the German subsidiary of Sanofi Beaufort of France, complete the picture.

Rediscovering the Dress

THE Fink Group in Darmstadt is one of Europe's leading makers of women's clothing. Headed by the dynamic Lilo Fink, the company has become the leader in the upper medium-class market for women's dresses. Its Fink Modelle line accounts for an overwhelming share of the firm's sales. More than half of the Fink Modelle collection is exported to 36 countries, with the greater part going to France, Belgium, Britain and Switzerland. But the Fink brand name can also be found at Edward Chapman's in Vancouver, Canada, at Lanc Crawford's in the center of Hong Kong and at the New

Amsterdam Store in Cuxaao in the Netherlands Antilles. In all the export markets, there are sales representatives and showrooms.

Reaching out for new customers, Fink has expanded the Modelle line to include the latest, freshest dress styles. A pleasing, feminine style shows up in the long, close-fitting bodices and swinging skirts. There are blouses, the popular one- or two-piece sweater and polo-shirt dresses in comfortable knits and jersey. The elegant coats and shirt-dresses as well as the jumpers and blouses are ideal for city wear.

The weekend and travel collection includes one- and two-



New lines for Autumn by Fink Modelle.

piece sweater dresses, long blouses, blouses, skirts and shirts to mix and match.

For afternoon and social occasions, Fink uses glittery, flowing materials such as satin, crepe and chiffon.

The styles favor the warm, natural colors of autumn, but dramatic, metallic hues and those perennial favorites — black and white, navy blue, off-white and bright red — are also much in evidence. The designs include stripes, checks, leaves and floral themes.

Fink also produces knitwear under the Yarell label, and the internationally successful ready-to-wear line named after French designer Louis Féraud.

the art of creating fashion

mondi



Volker Zahn Werbung

ADVERTISING SECTION

Traveling Light

Strolling into next Spring/Summer, Huckle's Aventura.

In its first collection for next spring and summer, the Huckle line emphasizes mill-washed, crash-effect and wax-finish fabrics. For blazers and jackets, the "New Zealand" style combines traditional cool blue and white with summer pastels and fantasy prints, while "Casablanca" relies on natural colors in cotton and linen blended with silk for a brilliant lustrous sheen.

The Pierre Castelle collection provides plenty of versatility with dresses of two or more pieces with matching skirts. The silhouette here caresses the waist and comes on strong in the shoulders, with swinging and even some '50s-style flared skirts.

Included in the Aventura collection are T-shirts and sweatshirts with 30 exclusive painted designs, based on hand-painted originals.

Huckle's Ravens collection features the perennially popular blazer. For the office the colors are black and champagne, including a large glen plaid pattern. For more casual dressing, the collection's Miami style showcases cotton-linen combinations with the crash effect in aquamarine and yellow with natural and white.

This is clothing that travels well. Forty-two percent of Huckle's production is exported to the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Britain, Ireland, France, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Canada and, more recently, to the United States. The Huckle Group has sales offices in fashion centers around the globe.

ADVERTISEMENT

Ski Style and Beyond

WILLY Bogner Sr. and Willy Bogner Jr. both enjoyed brilliant careers as skiers, but today their name stands at the summit of style. Willy Jr. and his wife Sonia now run the Munich-based company founded by Willy Sr. and his wife Maria.

The Bogner Houses in New York's Madison Avenue and in Hong Kong's Ocean Center retail the firm's collections. In addition to an international distribution network, there are Bogner sales outlets throughout Europe, the United States and Canada, South Africa, Australia and in Kuwait.

The women's line for this fall-winter focuses on subtle earth colors set off by strikingly colored accessories. The new "ice tones" are also prominent, especially in cord, poplin and down-filled coats. The silhouette emphasizes a slim waist and hips. For the feminine touch, there are blouses in crepe de chine and ample skirts. The line also features jackets in tweed, glen plaid, checks and denim.

Individual designs include the flowing Modern Romantic, the trim city Stroller and featherweight sweaters with leather appliques. The Business Lady/Ascot design is for the woman who dresses for success, the Fireplace design twins lace blouses with a hand-knit wool jacket, and High Society recalls the Grace Kelly of the 1950s. Bogner's Loden design combines traditional materials with

leather and color-coordinated sweaters. The Bogner divided skirt adds the finishing touch.

For men, Bogner offers a traditional, distinguished look with single and double-breasted suits. Especially luxurious is a 100 percent cashmere jacket. Coats are sporty and casual in winter wool, washed cord, whipcord and flannel. The sportswear range for women features denim, a down-lined trench coat, shirt-dresses and a huge lambswool scarf.

Accessories include cowhide-and-cotton luggage bearing the Bogner emblem, handbags, purses and the Bogner Super-sport luggage line.

Of course, Bogner is never far from skis. This winter's ski-wear line includes everything from trendy one-color outfits to an extravagant ensemble with fur and feathers and even "the world's first heatable ski suit."

High Tech for High Fashion

SYNTHETIC textiles and fiber-reinforced materials may seem far removed from the glitter and glamor of haute couture. But high technology does have an important backstage role to play. In May 1990 nylon stockings strolled into our lives and for decades the two words were synonymous.

In 1969 an American, Bob Gore, stretched polytetrafluoroethylene to produce a new kind of microporous membrane. Subsequently developed by Du Pont under the trade name Teflon, it is also the basis of Gore-Tex material. Widely used in the clothing industry, this water-proof, windproof material allows the body to breathe.

Also in the 1960s, polyacrylonitrile was processed into Dolan fibers, the wool-like synthetics used for knitwear, carpets and other textiles. Subsequent research by Hoechst uncovered Dolanite 10, an important new addition to the range of industrial fibers.

Last year the Frankfurt Trade Fair consolidated its position as the world's leading

venue for textile trade fairs by launching Techtextil. This year, it attracted 6,600 visitors, including experts from research laboratories, academic scientists, industrial and textile manufacturers, management consultants and executives. There were over 300 exhibitors, the majority from abroad.

Techtextil also drew capacity audiences to a series of seminars on new materials, their applications and potential for industry, geotextiles and environmental protection.

In the case of geotextiles, environmental protection and Third World agriculture were the main areas of interest. The industrial field focused on the ever-increasing demand for new materials, especially fiber-based composites.

Techtextil showed how diverse the field has become, with applications from aerospace to filters for "clean rooms" and even artificial limbs that mold to the body. Many were presented for the first time, the next date to watch will be June 1989 when Techtextil returns.

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The Art of Creating Fashion



Mondi's new look for warm winter days.

MONDI's new look for fall inspired American artist Joe Eula to create a unique series of drawings and watercolors. Eula, well-known to regular followers of international fashion, captured the spirit of the collection during a show of the

pretty pastels to bright, fresh hues. The results reflect not only craftsmanship but a versatile range of styles and moods: young and casual, elegant and urban or dreamily romantic.

The Munich-based fashion house is offering a spectrum of seven color themes. Bright "pencil colors" — red, blue, green, yellow and lilac — combine with comic-book figures on jersey and knits. Navy blue off-white and beige contrast with elegant trim and tiny flower prints, while dark shimmer tones dramatize sporty knits and jerseys. Navy blue, white and red combine for a jaunty yet elegant sailor look. Pastels are as fresh as ever in cotton-gabardine combinations and jersey. Silk and lace take on a new and ultrafeminine dimension in colors of sand and beige. Finally, Mondri is introducing a romantic summertime look with flower prints against beige, brown and khaki.

No doubt about it, the dress is back, and Mondri is showing a variety of one- and two-piece dresses. There's something for everyone: from chic and elegant to loose-flowing and romantic to comfortable, sporty styles.

The collection also includes designs inspired by the '50s and '60s.

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MUNICH, THE TRADE FAIR METROPOLIS WHERE MONEY IS MADE.

INTERNATIONAL FASHION FAIR INTERNATIONAL TRENDS

FASHION Made in BERLIN

Fashions may change but the style remains timeless. Visitors to the Berlin Durchreise can expect to experience the city chic September 20-22 as the Berliners celebrate the 150th anniversary of their most famous fashion event. The real trend spotters will be arriving even earlier to make sure they catch the Offline Fashion Fair that precedes it.

How to Celebrate in Fashion

BERLIN is a place to experiment. "The young talents find positions with the established firms or they work on their own," said Kurt Geisler, managing director, Berliner Mode Messe (Berlin Fashion Fair). "Some of what they create is crazy and exaggerated, but they are full of courage and flair."

Three years ago, ten of these young designers formed the Club of the Berlin Fashion Avant-Garde. "One made a dress from a mail bag and another built records into a suit — you could choose what music you wanted on the records," Geisler recalled.

Second only to New York in terms of output, the city's clothing industry stretches from Kurfürstendamm to Kreuzberg. This year's sales are expected to exceed \$500 million (1 billion deutsche marks) and 40 percent of them are destined for the world market.

There are firms that produce everyday clothes for the average consumer, others that specialize in bridal clothes, more that make maternity wear. Berlin also caters to kids. Here, too, are some of Europe's largest producers of jersey knitwear. And more names are still arriving: ten in the last two years.

The local textile industry, which features such companies as Frank Henke, Gerhard Pabst, Jürgen Felser, Graumann and Max Schröder, is recognized as one of the most modern in Europe. With 34 firms employing 3,500 people, it also produces high-tech fibers for aerospace, medicine and industry.

As a creative force, Berlin still breeds world-class designers such as Sandra Pabst, Reimer Claussen, Brigitte Haacke and Claudia Skoda.

One hundred and fifty years ago it became the birthplace of ready-to-wear clothes when a successful tailor named Valentin Manheimer discovered how to make coats quickly by cutting several layers of material.



Kurt Geisler, the man behind the scenes.

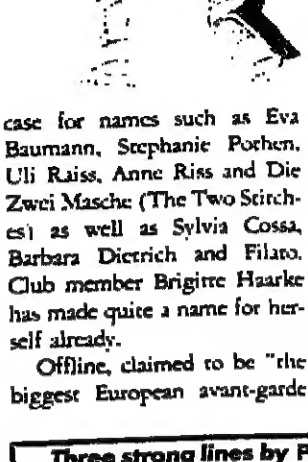
The invention of the sewing machine only accelerated the process, making the ready-to-wear yet more readily available. Spandauer Strasse and Hausvogteiplatz became known for

their new-style clothing: Manheimer, Gerson, Israel, Herzog and Lewin became fashionable labels.

The business swiftly caught the interest of visitors en route to the Leipzig Fair and as the city grew into a fashion capital — the glamorous home of Berlin chic — the Berlin Durchreise was born. Its name means passing through Berlin and, as this city's major fashion event, it is now keyed to the industry's twice-a-year cycle of renewal. It turns the whole town into a fashion fair with dawn to dusk shows in salons, studios and hotels.

The next at-home, the 138th, will be held September 20 to 22, overlapping as usual with the Avant-Garde Offline Fashion Fair (September 17 to 21).

The Club has its own show-



More surprises for Autumn '87 from Claudia Skoda (above) and for Spring '88 from Barbara Dietrich (left).

case for names such as Eva Baumann, Stephanie Pothner, Uli Raiss, Anne Riss and Die Zwei Masche (The Two Striches) as well as Sylvia Cossa, Barbara Dietrich and Filato. Club member Brigitte Haacke has made quite a name for herself already.

Offline, claimed to be "the biggest European avant-garde fair," brings together the work of fashion designers and textile artists at the Berlin Funkturm (Radio Tower) while the Young Designer Forum is a competition for local and foreign fashion schools.

On September 19, a Gala Fashion Show will be held under canvas in the Spandau section of the city. Six established

and four new Berlin designers will be there and the Japanese designer Kimijima will be a special guest.

The next day, 110 young designers compete for 10,000 DM worth of prizes donated by Berlin textile manufacturer Hans Wiebe. After that the show hits the road and moves to Munich on October 4.

A Feel for Texture and Design

GERHARD PABST, one of the leaders of the Berlin fashion industry, provides his international clientele with three collections: Sandra Pabst (named after his wife and co-worker), Casadina by Sandra Pabst and Création Mademoiselle.

The latest in the Sandra Pabst line includes garments in the new bark-textured fabric. It is used in tops, silk-linen jackets and short, wide jacquard linen skirts. Also in this collection are short pericost dresses using silk and linen with the bark effect. Blue and white jeans are strudded with cat's eyes.

The bark effect in silk and linen is also used for jackets paired with striped chiffon skirts. There are short jackets to be worn with short, white silk-taffeta dresses made from high-quality French lace.

Casadina by Sandra Pabst features coats made from wool

gabardine, wool and cotton and silk-linen, some in new lengths: short trench coats, short blazers, sport jackets and wind-breakers. Wool-crepe de chine glen plaid may be coordinated with single-color skirts and pantsuits in new lengths. Some of the washable silk dresses and two-piece dresses feature knit details.

Casual, sporty combinations are made with color-in-color checks, stripes and cotton-wool blends in stone gray, ocean algae and beige.

Création Mademoiselle offers a new selection of coats: sport coats, parkas and wind-breakers made from smooth and rough-texture cotton. Striped knits are fun in the new form-fitting silhouette and short lengths. Suits, blazers, short skirts, pants, blouses and overalls in washable wool-cotton gabardine come in a whole range of upbeat colors.

As a creative force, Berlin still breeds world-class designers such as Sandra Pabst, Reimer Claussen, Brigitte Haacke and Claudia Skoda.

One hundred and fifty years ago it became the birthplace of ready-to-wear clothes when a successful tailor named Valentin Manheimer discovered how to make coats quickly by cutting several layers of material.

Designers in League

BASED in Berlin for the past 21 years, Jürgen and Claudia Felser collaborate on women's collections that have found an international clientele, particularly in Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United States and Canada. "We started very early to export, and now we have an export quota of 50 percent," he said.



Wrapping up evening wear for 87/88 with Jürgen Felser.

The couple produce the Jürgen Felser Collections, an exclusive designer line, as well as L'Estelle, a high-quality, ready-to-wear brand for sophisticated women.

"Our style is sporty-elegant," he explained. "For certain designs, we have the materials made to our specifications. However, I must stress that

elegance is in the cut and careful workmanship.

"For this autumn, we have worked with wool cashmere as well as with pure cashmere. We have also used a lot of suede, because the trend is clearly to suede, which can be used for feminine styling. The whole trend is toward showing the woman's figure, but the dresses are not clinging. Yet they do accent the figure."

In keeping with the new leggy look, straight skirts are shorter — although not the more fully cut ones. "Women's fashion shows a trend toward flared and pleated skirts," he noted.

The big colors for this winter are tobacco brown and olive green. For next summer, Jürgen and Claudia Felser are using brown with melba, olive, coral, sea green and the externally fresh navy blue with white.

In the Jürgen Felser Collection for autumn/winter, a long, cut-for-comfort suede coat (with or without fur trim) tops a tapered jacket and long flared or pleated skirt or, alternately, a short, body-skimming skirt with a silk blouse in simple T-shirt style or with large bows and stand-up collar. Complementary casual knits provide a "total look." Or one may mix and match knit coordinates such as pullovers, cardigans, skirts and pants in sporty-rustic or elegant (with embroidered pearls) styles.

The carefree mood is also found in cocktail dresses. Red, green and black are the dominant colors. Wool-jersey dresses are enlivened with whimsical prints, embroidered cloqué, voile and printed chiffon.

Elegance Personified

ELEGANT fashion in an elegant atmosphere can be found by going up the marble steps at Kurfürstendamm 57-59. Here, at Modehaus Kramberg, the emphasis

is on Italian designers, particularly Gianni Versace. Both his men's and women's collections, including sweaters and men's shirts, as well as leather luggage and accessories, are in stock.

The full Montana line is also represented. Kramberg carries Armani's women's wear and accessories, as well as those by French designers Jean-Paul Gaultier and Ferré. Both men's and women's collections from Yamamoto are also available.

FINEST CLOTHES
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

Gianni Versace

kramberg

KURFÜRSTENDAMM 57-59

This Advertising Section
was written by
Clotilde Lucey.

Berlin Fashion, the European Style

Düsseldorf

6.9.-9.9.87
IGEDO Düsseldorf
CM Hall 12,
Box 12 D 26-12 E 25
CATARINA Hall 12,
Box 12 D 40-12 E 30
Fashion Shows: CM
Sunday-Tuesday
10.00-11.30h

Munich

3.10.-7.10.87
Mode-Woche Munich
CM Hall 24, Box 24 231
Fashion Shows: CM
10.00-11.30h
CATARINA
Hotel Bay. Hof
Montgelas Appart. 35

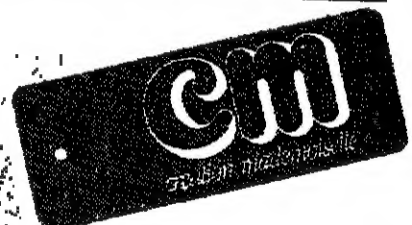
Paris

19.9.-23.9.87
Bernhard Pline
15 Bis Rue Monvel
75009 Paris

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(Modewoche München)
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L'ESTELLE
L'ESTELLE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1987

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Prices Retreat in Manila, Leaving Investors Relieved

By PATRICK L. SMITH
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — Even by East Asia's high standards, the Philippines' two stock markets have had an extraordinary run this summer. Prices began to rise in unison in early June and more than doubled over the next two months. By August, back-office congestion forced the exchanges to close on Fridays, reflecting a ninefold increase in daily volume.

"There was obviously a tremendous amount of fresh money coming in," said Irving I. Ackerman, a longtime local broker and treasurer of the Makati Stock Exchange, the smaller of the two Manila markets, the other being the Manila Stock Exchange. "Activity was frenzied. After a while, it was clearly not a very healthy market."

The often-speculative frenzy is over now, to the relief of many investors and analysts, if not of brokers. The markets, which list the same stocks, are now off more than 20 percent from peaks of almost 1,300 on their near-parallel indexes in early August, and volume has come down even more dramatically.

On Monday, the Manila Composite Index ended at 1,001.15, a plunge of 69.42 points, or 7 percent, from Thursday's close. Combined volume was 236.4 million pesos (\$11.5 million) compared with 350 million pesos or more at the height of the recent boom.

Reflecting the fragility of current sentiment, analysts attributed Monday's dramatic fall to a report over the weekend that Engineering Equipment Inc., a second-line issue, had accumulated losses of some 200 million pesos over the past five years. Engineering Equipment, a subsidiary of Benguet Corp., the blue-chip mining conglomerate, reported earnings last year of about 20 million pesos.

On Monday, Benguet said EEI had overstated reported income by about 231 million pesos for the 1982-86 period, by understating losses in its Saudi Arabian operations, Benguet, which owns 68 percent of EEI, said that it was delaying its announcement of consolidated second-quarter results and had ordered a special audit.

Many brokers trace the market's advance, which brought the market up 550 percent since Corason C. Aquino assumed the presidency 18 months ago, to the increasing stability of the government, signified most recently by the election of a new Congress in May.

MORE SPECIFICALLY, the market appears to have responded quickly to the central bank's favorable first-quarter report on the economy, which was issued on June 1. The report, which put year-on-year growth at 5.5 percent, provided the most substantial evidence to date that a recovery is under way.

But there was also a sizable speculative element in the latest boom, most analysts say, which reflected capital inflows from Hong Kong, Taiwan and elsewhere in the region.

In threatening an investigation of recent trading activity, the Aquino administration has expressed concern that capital returning from abroad may include funds belonging to those associated with the former president, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

There now seem to be as many explanations of the market's downturn as there are analysts. Many observers point to an apparent decline in public security, a recently announced rise in local oil prices and deepening concern about inflation, which is rising quickly after standing near zero earlier this year.

Without discounting such factors, analysts add that the exchanges simply needed a period of substantial consolidation. In

See MANILA, Page 13

The hot air of speculation is now seeping out of the market.

Spending In U.S. Up 0.9%

Income in July Rose Only 0.4%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Americans' personal spending jumped 0.9 percent in July for the second consecutive month, while personal income rose only 0.4 percent, the Commerce Department said Monday.

Personal spending for June was revised upward from an original estimate of 0.7 percent.

The 0.9 percent figures in June and July were the strongest since a 2.3 percent surge in February and are likely to be seen by economists as a sign that Americans still want to buy more goods.

The figures also could indicate that people believe the economy will stay strong enough to keep them employed, and time capable of earning money to pay for their purchases.

The 0.4 percent rise in personal incomes works out to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$3.74 trillion, the government said.

The July income figure was the best since April and follows revised 0.3 percent increases in May and June. The Commerce Department had originally reported those gains at 0.5 percent.

Disposable, or after-tax, income rose \$1.9 billion, or 0.4 percent, to \$3.18 trillion in July after declining 0.2 percent in June, the department said. The June figure was originally reported as 0.1 percent.

Wages and salaries increased \$3.4 billion to an annual rate of \$2.21 trillion in July.

Gains in service industries provided much of the increased payroll, while most of the rest of the \$14.3 billion rise in personal income came from increased Social Security benefits, income on interest-bearing deposits and in subsidy payments to farmers.

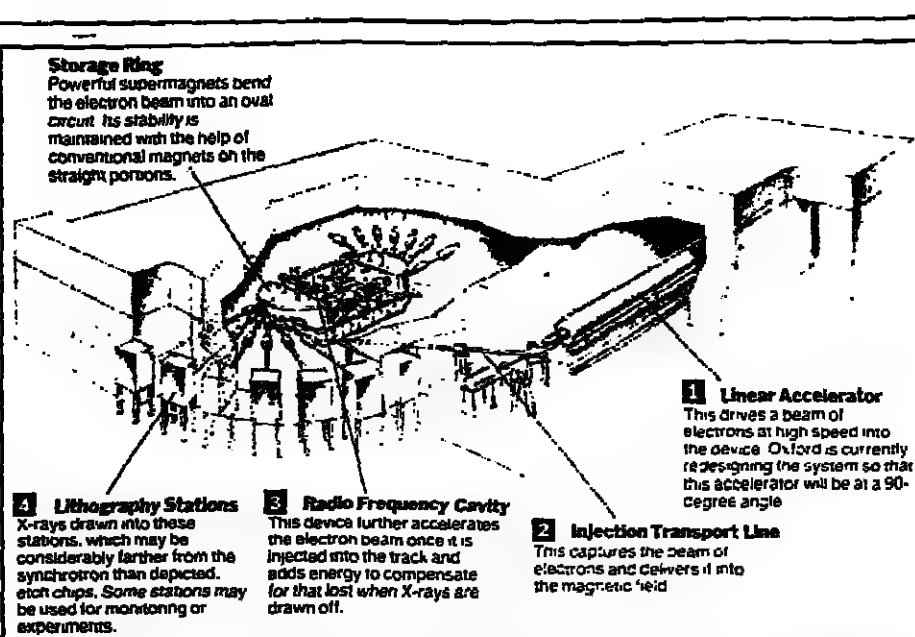
Purchases of durable goods, items expected to last three years or more, increased at a rate of \$5.9 billion in July, down from a \$9.8 billion rise in June.

Purchases of nondurable goods increased at a rate of \$5.9 billion, up from a \$3.4 billion increase in the previous month.

Americans reserved about 2.8 percent of their disposable income for savings in July, compared with 3.3 percent in June.

Farm income rose \$100 million in July after increasing \$2.5 billion in June.

(UPI, AP)



Drawing of a prototype of a superconductor magnet used in a synchrotron.

Superconductors, a Market Magnet

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

EYNSHAM, England — The recent discoveries of materials that lose all resistance to electricity at warmer temperatures than previously thought possible have astonished the industrial world.

Not surprisingly, they have also caused a stir in a modest office building on the outskirts of this village west of Oxford that recently became the headquarters of Oxford Instruments Group PLC.

Oxford is the world leader in the commercial application of what are now called conventional superconductors, metals that lose their resistance to electricity when cooled in liquid helium baths to less than 10 degrees Kelvin (about minus 263 degrees centigrade).

Over the last 25 years, the company has used a variety of superconductors — to develop a variety of products. It is best known for supermagnets that go into instruments made by other companies to analyze everything from plastics to tumors.

The instruments measure the energy emitted by the protons in atoms after they have been subjected to magnetic fields, taking advantage of the fact that different types of atoms emit different levels of energy.

Peter M. Williams, Oxford's 42-year-old chief executive, acknowledges that the new superconductors, which are brittle ceramics, may one day transform the strategic outlook for superconductivity-based businesses. However, the company, which earned \$20 million on sales of \$160 million in the year ended March 31, is leaving basic research to others and concentrating on near-term commercial prospects using the older superconductors.

Analysis says that Oxford's most promising opportunity stems from a contract with International Business Machines Corp. to build a new superconducting device for semiconductor fabrication.

"It's long-term, but it could be a multibillion-dollar market in the 1990s," said Nigel Burton, an analyst who follows Oxford for Robert Fleming Securities Ltd. in London.

The product is a synchrotron, a machine that accelerates a beam of electrons in a magnetic field to the point where it throws off energy in the form of X-rays. Because X-rays have shorter wavelengths than other forms of light, IBM and other semiconductor makers believe that they can be used to etch finer lines in microchips — and pack

See OXFORD, Page 15

The Dollar's Tumble: A Restrained Response

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The dollar has been another clobbering in the foreign exchange markets following the government report a week ago of unexpected deterioration in the U.S. foreign trade accounts.

But no one is running off to any crisis meetings — at least not yet. The authorities are more relaxed now for two reasons: A somewhat better global economic climate than six months ago when they rushed off to a meeting at the Louvre in Paris to try to stop the dollar's fall, and a

growing realization that the widening trade deficit is masking some real improvement in American exports, helped by a decline in the dollar against major currencies of 40

percent to 50 percent since February 1985. [The dollar had a mixed day on Monday, Page 15.]

NEWS ANALYSIS

West Germany and Japan were concerned that the rise of the mark and the yen would weaken their export-oriented economies that they, too, would sink into recession. But now the threat of economic reversal has receded and both Bonn and Tokyo expect somewhat stronger economic growth.

In the United States, economic activity remains moderately buoyant, while inflation seems a lesser

menace. Consumer prices were rising at 4.4 percent annually from May to July, compared with 3.5 percent from February to April. Corporate profits are up, and the budget deficit at least for this fiscal year is expected to decline dramatically.

"It's a combination of factors that is causing the more laid-back mood," said C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics. "The main concern now is whether renewed expectations of the dollar's decline will cause foreigners to stop investing in the dollar, which would push interest rates up. It's too soon to say."

Although many experts believe the dollar has not fallen enough to generate anything like equilibrium in the nation's foreign accounts, in studying the trade figures many also say they are impressed by the export performance.

In the first half of the year the United States exported nearly \$12 billion more than in the same period of 1986, a record of growth unmatched in recent years, thanks to the dollar depreciation already in effect, which lowers export prices.

But the nascent export "boom," as William Lilly III, president of the American Business Conference, calls it, has not been accompanied by a similar rise in imports.

U.S. Sets Sale Of Loans to Private Investors

Reuters

NEW YORK — An experimental U.S. government plan to sell existing loans made by its agencies to private investors will reach fruition this week, Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., the investment bank, said Monday.

Shearson said it will arrange a novel offering on the New York capital market of \$1.75 billion of securities backed by loans from the Farmers Home Administration, a federal agency for rural development.

"This offering is significant because it is the first sale of federal government loans," a Shearson official said. "This is a pilot program. The loans will be sold as taxable obligations to investors," he added. "There will be no federal guarantees or recourse to the government."

The administration's plan surfaced early last year during budget discussions involving the portfolio of government loans, which then totaled \$245 billion. Initial annual sales of \$2 to \$3 billion were suggested, with the amount later growing to help reduce the government's budget deficit and meet President Ronald Reagan's goal of reducing the size of the federal government.

The bonds will be issued by a private, special-purpose entity called the Community Program Loan Trust, which has purchased the loans to use as collateral, Shearson officials said.

"More than 50 percent of the loans were for water projects for municipalities," an officer of the firm said, noting that the bonds will be significantly different from many other types of asset-backed bonds. Many other offerings, he

said, have a highly uncertain final maturity, because of the risk that the original borrowers will repay the loans early.

"The community program loans will not, as a rule, have such risk," he said.

Shearson said a number of institutional investors told the securities firm that they would be willing to buy the collateralized bonds.

The offering will be split into five portions, with estimated average maturities ranging from about 3.4 years to more than 30 years.

Shearson said that the bonds would be priced at a discount below their face value of 100 percent, so that investors will get a capital gain at redemption to make up for the below-market rate of interest determined by the original loans.

Oil Plunges On OPEC Output Fears

United Press International

NICOSIA — Oil prices plunged Monday as the Middle East Economic Survey reported that OPEC's output for August is expected to reach 19.7 million barrels a day, about 3 million above its official ceiling.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude oil for immediate delivery, dropped 30 cents to \$18.60 a barrel after sinking as low as \$18.15 during the session. It was the lowest close since April 29.

Benchmark crude prices have fallen by \$2 to \$3 a barrel in the past three weeks following reports of overproduction by OPEC members.

Earlier in London, oil from Britain's North Sea Brent field fell 45 cents to \$17.50 a barrel for October loading, its lowest level since April.

On June 27, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries agreed to limit production to 16.6 million barrels a day for the second half of this year to defend its \$18-a-barrel benchmark price. Iraq refused to sign the accord.

MEES, an authoritative oil journal, said the bulk of OPEC's overproduction is coming from Gulf members, including Iraq and Iran, which have been at war since 1980.

But a number of other OPEC members, such as Nigeria and Libya, also must share the blame, the journal said.

Several OPEC states, including Saudi Arabia and Iran, have filed protests with OPEC's president, Rikman Lukman, who is also Nigeria's oil minister, the journal said.

According to another magazine, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, \$6.6 billion of the principal guarantor of OPEC's agreement, is losing patience with fellow exporters' high output levels and appears to be exceeding its own official quota.

It is believed to have been pumping 4.5 million to 4.6 million barrels a day since mid-August, while its quota is 4.35 million, the journal said Monday.

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian dollar	0.7500	Japanese yen	160.00	Swiss franc	1.4500	British pound	1.6000	West German mark	3.3750
Belgian franc	36.3600	South African rand	1.8000	French franc	6.5500	U.S. dollar	1.0000	Italian lira	1,360.00
Canadian dollar	0.7500	Spanish peseta	166.6400	German mark	3.3750	Portuguese escudo	200.4800	Dutch guilder	3.6000
Danish krone	6.4600	Swedish krona	4.6600	Irish pound	7.8756	Portuguese escudo	200.4800	Spanish peseta	166.6400
Deutsche mark	3.3750	Swiss franc	1.4500	Israeli sheqel	1.8000	Portuguese escudo	200.4800	Spanish peseta	166.6400
French franc	6.5500	British pound	1.6000	Israeli sheqel	1.8000	Portuguese escudo	200.4800	Spanish peseta	166.6400
Italian lira	1,360.00	U.S. dollar	1.0000	Israeli sheqel	1.8000	Portuguese escudo	200.4800	Spanish peseta	166.6400
Japanese yen	160.00	Swiss franc	1.4500	Israeli sheqel	1.8000	Portuguese escudo	200.4800	Spanish peseta	166.6400
South African rand	1.8000	French franc	6.5500	Israeli sheqel	1.8000	Portuguese escudo	200.4800	Spanish peseta	166.6400
Spanish peseta	166.6400	German mark	3.3750	Israeli sheqel	1.8000	Portuguese escudo	200.4800	Spanish peseta	166.6400
Swedish krona	4.6600	Irish pound	7.8756	Israeli sheqel	1.8000	Portuguese escudo	200.4800	Spanish peseta	166.6400
Swiss franc	1.4500	Israeli sheqel	1.8000	Portuguese escudo	200.4800	Spanish peseta	166.6400	Spanish peseta	166.6400

Source: Reuters. Rates as of 11:00 a.m. EDT. All rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar, except where noted.

Other dollar values: Australian dollar 0.7500, Canadian dollar 0.7500, French franc 6.5500, German mark 3.3750, Italian lira 1,360.00, Japanese yen 160.00, South African rand 1.8000, Spanish peseta 166.6400, Swedish krona 4.6600, Swiss franc 1.4500, British pound 1.6000, West German mark 3.3750.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Honda's Profit Slipped 25.5% in First 4 Months

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. said Monday that its consolidated net income fell 25.5 percent, to 28.4 billion yen (\$193 million), in the four months ended June 30.

Japan's third-biggest automaker said that the drop came despite a 9.1 percent increase in consolidated net sales, to 1,023 billion yen, compared with a hypothetical year-earlier period. Honda attributed this improvement to stronger car sales in the U.S. and European markets.

Honda said it was giving a four-month rather than three-month calculation because of a change in its fiscal year approved by shareholders in May. Starting next year, the fiscal year will begin on April 1 rather than March 1.

Because of the change, four months ended June 30 were compared with the March-May period

of 1986, adjusted mathematically to reflect four months, Honda said. It attributed the dip in income "mainly to further appreciation of the Japanese yen against the U.S. dollar."

Car sales in the United States, Europe and Japan rose to 697 billion yen, it said, without specifying the previous figure.

Motorcycle revenue fell 10.8 percent to 134.7 billion yen due to sluggish sales in Japan and in the United States, although there were signs of recovery in Europe, Honda said.

Profit per American or European share, each equivalent to 10 shares of Honda common stock, amounted to 279 yen for the four months, down 28.3 percent.

For all of last year, Honda's consolidated net profit was 83.7 billion yen, down 42.9 percent from the year before. (UPI, AFP, Reuters)

Bell Resources Profit Up 63% in Half

PERTH, Australia — Robert Holmes & Court's Bell Resources Ltd. said Monday that net profit jumped 63 percent to 160 million Australian dollars (\$114 million) in the first half ended June 30, from 98.1 million a year earlier.

That included a net contribution of 59.7 million dollars from its stake of about 27 percent in Broken Hill Pty., up from 23.4 million dollars a year earlier. Net profit before the BHP contribution amounted to 100.3 million dollars, against 74.7 million a year earlier.

Mr. Holmes & Court, the chairman of Bell, an investment company, made several attempts to take over BHP, a multinational resources company, last August. In September, Mr. Holmes & Court was given a seat on BHP's board and agreed not to increase his stake in BHP.

Bell said first-half per-share earnings in the half amounted to 36.5 cents, compared with 42.5 cents in the year-earlier period.

Japan's Thirst for Mineral Water Turns Imports Into a Flood

TOKYO — Japan's thirst for foreign mineral water has turned a trickle of imports into a torrent in little more than a year.

Increased consumerism, rising awareness about health and the poor quality of urban tap water are behind the flood, with the major customers apparently city dwellers in their 30s and 40s.

Flat and carbonated mineral water imports reached 1.71 million liters (about 450,000 gallons) in the first half of 1987, surpassing the total for all of 1986 of 1.18 million liters, according to Finance Ministry figures.

French water led the way, with 1.63 million liters imported in the first half, up 20-fold from 84,000 a year earlier.

Imports began rising in May 1986, when the Ministry of Health and Welfare abolished rules requiring bottled water to be carbonated or

pasteurized, said Yoshio Yamamoto, a director of the Japan Mineral Water Association.

Pasteurization requires the use of glass bottles, instead of the cheaper plastic now commonly used.

Total imports should rise to 2.33 million liters in 1987, up 98 percent from 1986, and more foreign brands are likely to enter the market, Mr. Yamamoto said.

Even so, Japanese mineral water consumption remains low by Western standards. Per capita consumption in 1983, the latest year for which official figures are available, was 0.75 liters, compared with 15 liters in the United States and 70 in France, Mr. Yamamoto said.

But total consumption in Japan is expected to exceed 100 million liters this year, he said, surpassing the record of 91 million set in 1984.

Mr. Yamamoto predicted that French water would hold 64 percent of the import market,

but other industry sources disagreed, saying his forecasts were too conservative.

A spokesman for Marubeni Corp.'s Marubeni Food Corp. estimated that imports in 1987 would top 3 million liters.

The most popular import is Vitell, bottled by France's Société Générale des Eaux Minérales de Vitell SA and marketed by Marubeni. The Marubeni spokesman predicted Vitell would sell 1.2 million 1.5-liter bottles in 1987.

Whiskey maker Suntory Ltd., which markets Volvic and Perrier water, predicts that it will sell 600,000 1.5-liter bottles of Volvic this year. Suntory began selling Volvic last September through Perrier Japan Ltd., a Japanese unit of Source Perrier SA of France.

Suntory, which plans a new campaign aimed at the youth market, predicted that Perrier, Japan's best-selling carbonated mineral water, would sell 3.6 million to 4.32 million 200cc bottles in that country.

Hanson Has Morgan Stake

Reuters

LONDON — Morgan Grenfell Group PLC said Monday that Hanson Trust PLC, the industrial conglomerate, had acquired a 3.3 percent stake in the merchant bank.

A Hanson spokesman said the group had bought the shares as an investment, but had no intentions of mounting a takeover bid.

Market sources said that Hanson acquired its stake for arbitrage purposes in anticipation that someone would soon make an offer for the merchant bank. These sources said that Morgan Grenfell has become a prime takeover target, along with several other British merchant banks that are facing stiff competition.

Morgan Grenfell also said Monday that the London financier Jacob Rothschild had bought a 1 percent stake. Robert Holmes & Court and Alan Bond, the Australian entrepreneurs, have recently bought 5.2 percent and 2 percent of the company.

Boeing Delays 7J7, Citing Scant Customer Interest

Reuters

SEATTLE — Boeing Co. said Monday that it plans to delay development of its 7J7 jetliner because of a low level of interest by potential customers.

Initial deliveries of the 150-seat aircraft had been set for mid-1992, but it now appears that the date will be pushed back to the first quarter of 1993, a company spokesman said. Boeing had originally planned to have the aircraft ready by 1988.

Boeing's plane will use a fuel-efficient engine that combines characteristics of both the jet and the propeller.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. hopes to launch its version of a propfan plane, the MD-92, in 1991. Donald Hanson, spokesman at Douglas Aircraft, the McDonnell

Douglas unit that manufactures jets, said Monday that his company would begin developing the plane only when it had firm orders.

Mr. Hanson said Douglas wants to begin offering the new airplane to customers later this year. But he said that the company's board has not set a minimum number of orders necessary for development.

Boeing's shares rose \$1.375 to close at \$33.25 on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, while McDonnell Douglas's fell 12.5 cents to \$78.875.

A consortium of Japanese participants — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd. and Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. — is helping Boeing build the 7J7, and has a 25 percent interest in the venture.

MANILA: Shares Plunge, Leaving Many Relieved

(Continued from first finance page)

effect, the hot air of speculation is now seeping out of the market.

Despite continued worries over the political situation, analysts are anticipating a slower-moving market in coming months, but a healthier one. By most estimates, the indexes are likely to finish the year 10 percent to 15 percent beyond the record levels of earlier this month.

Reflecting a rise in corporate earnings this year of 30 percent to 45 percent on average — and expected increases of 20 percent or more in 1988 — Manila's price-to-earnings ratio is about 12.5, which is highly attractive by international standards.

Stocks traded heavily among foreign buyers, such as Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co., still have prospective P/Es of around 8. But premiums are common on the "B" shares to which foreign buyers are limited.

The B stock for San Miguel Corp., the brewing and agricultural concern, is now priced at 235 pesos a share, a 77 percent premium over the price of "A" shares available to local investors. The premium on B stock in Philx Mining Corp., the nation's most profitable copper and gold concern, is just under 20 percent.

Despite the higher P/Es that

come with such premiums, most foreign investors are staying close to the blue chips in which they traditionally trade. But among the second-liners, analysts tout Ayala Corp., whose property holdings make it an attractive inflation hedge, and AGPI Industrial, a construction holding company.

"We expect to see a substantial increase in new industrial investment next year," said George Uy-Tioco, president of First Pacific Securities Philippines Inc. "Along with all the work needed on our roads, bridges and ports, this makes construction a pretty promising sector."

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PRICES AT 18.87	
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E: STERLING BONDS	\$11.65
F: DEUTSCHMARK BONDS	\$10.23
G: YEN BONDS	\$10.23
H: EURO BONDS	\$10.23
I: STERLING EQUITY	\$12.54
M: U.S. EQUITIES	\$15.39
N: JAPANESE EQUITIES	\$12.20
O: GLOBAL EQUITIES	\$12.09
X: STERLING "CASH"	\$10.23
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The Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan (Schweiz) AG

Unigestion S.A.

August 1987

SmithKline Buys Lens Firm In U.S. for \$115 Million

United Press International

PHILADELPHIA — Smith-Kline Beckman Corp. said Monday that it has agreed to buy International Hydron Corp. for at least \$115 million in a deal that moves the U.S. pharmaceutical giant into contact lens manufacturing.

SmithKline will acquire the company from National Patent Development Corp., which owns about 90 percent of IHC's common stock, with the total price including other considerations.

Holdings of the 11.26 million shares outstanding in IHC will receive \$10.35 a share.

The deal follows the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's decision on Friday to allow Bolar Pharmaceutical Co. to make a generic

version of SmithKline's heart and hypertension drug, Dyazide.

The FDA's announcement pushed SmithKline's stock down \$3.75 a share to close at \$65.75 on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday. The shares closed 25 cents lower at \$65.50 on Monday.

IHC closed down 37.50 cents at \$9.825 on the American Stock Exchange.

Analysts said that the IHC purchase will not compensate for the negative impact of the FDA's announcement.

IHC earned 30 cents a share in 1986, up from 3 cents in 1985, on sales of \$67 million. Revenue from SmithKline's eye and skin care division totaled \$433 million in 1986, up 38 percent from 1985.

Schneider to Buy 50% Stake in Dual

Reuters

TURKHEIM, West Germany — Schneider Rundfunkwerke AG, the West German maker of computer and audio equipment, said Monday that it will buy 50 percent of Dual GmbH, the stereo maker, by Jan. 1, and has an option to buy the other half.

Schneider gave no financial details. Just last week, Thomson SA

of France announced that it was selling Dual to Perpetuum Ebor GmbH, a management company and former record maker, for an undisclosed amount.

Schneider said it planned to expand Dual's stereo production and to increase exports. It said it could exercise its option to buy the remaining stake between July 1, 1988, and Jan. 1, 1989.

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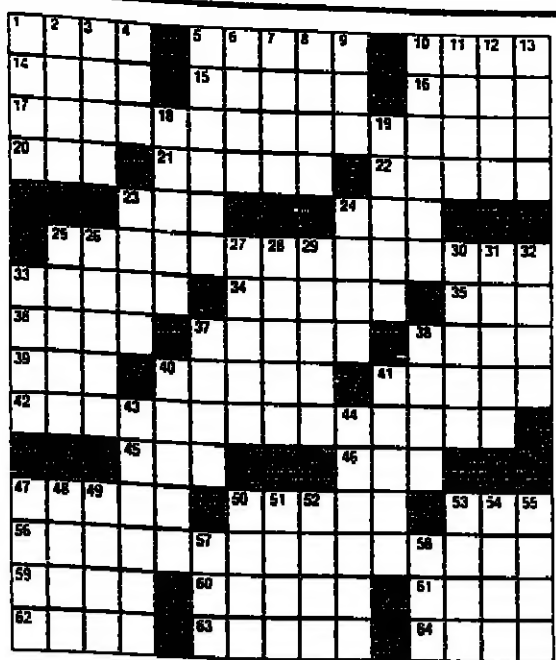
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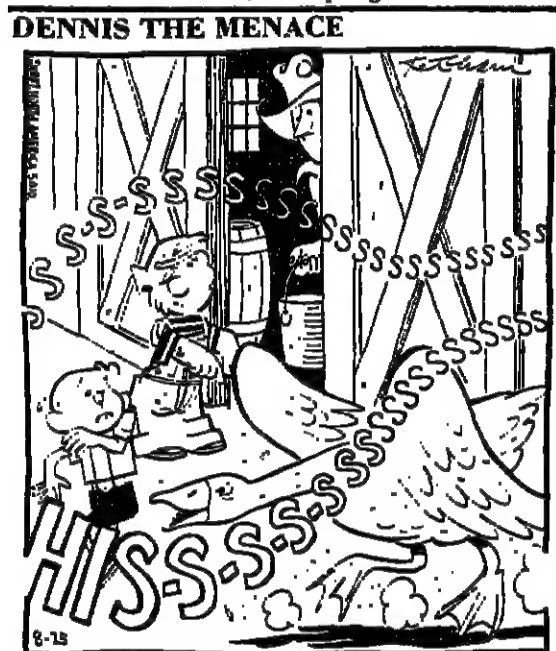
ACROSS

1 Bamboo
5 Old hat
10 Doug Flutie is one
14 Indecent gem
15 Bay window
16 Dashed
17 Contemporary
18 Tiny
21 Luster color
22 Facilitates
23 Sonny's sibling
24 "Bali" — 1949 song
25 Steve
26 Buckeye
27 Contents of Alice's pool
28 Union — Longfellow
29 Killer whale
30 Type of beet
31 Cordigan
32 Sch. affiliate
33 Seven in Sevilla
34 Free from
35 Steve
36 "Blessed" — the meek...
37 Suffix with depend
38 She wrote "My Friend Flicka"
39 Sometimes it's clear
40 "Whiffenpoof" song
41 Steve

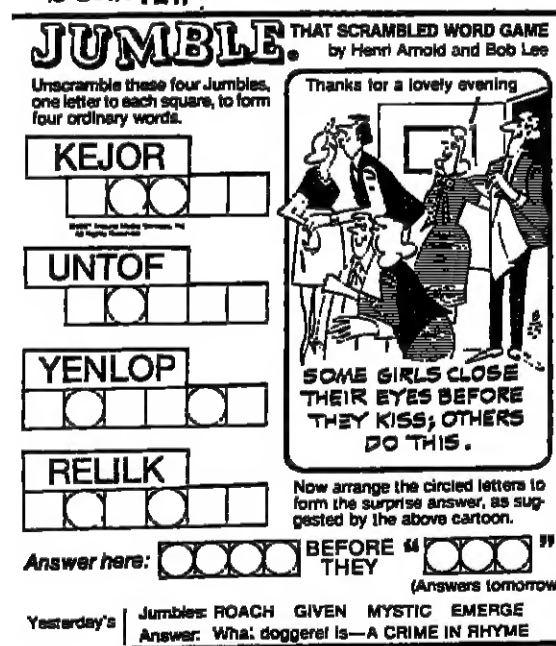
DOWN

59 Very in
60 Singer Kay of "Music"
61 Opposite of weather
62 Cummerbund
63 All tucked out
64 Tall flower, for short
1 Copperfield's first wife
2 Fairy tale's second word
3 Covenant
4 Tooth weaver
5 Dead Sea product
6 Russian body of water
7 Paddock papa
8 Works on a sampler
9 Inventor
10 Israeli dance
11 College town in Iowa
12 Luscious plant
13 Beauty film
14 Variety, in life
15 Comes closer
16 Portico
17 Liberty
18 Adamantine
19 Start of some books
20 Vegas
21 Peruvian sun worshiper

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"HEY, UNCLE CHARLIE! I THINK YOUR GOOSE IS GOIN' FLAT!"



Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KEJOR
UNTOF
YENLOP
RELK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: BEFORE THEY (Answers tomorrow)

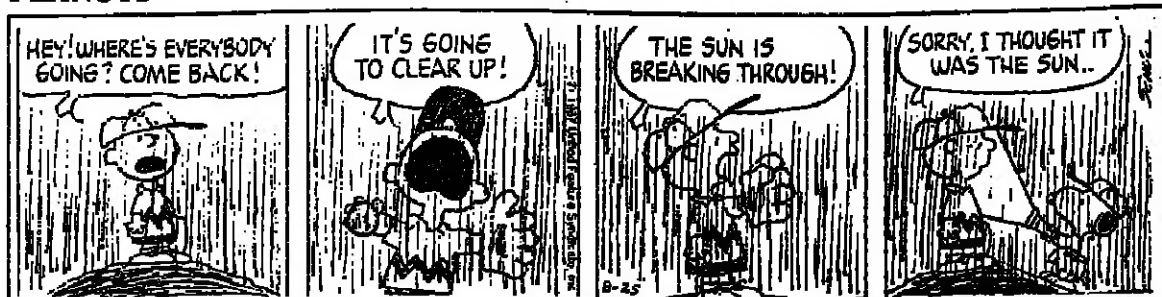
Yesterday's Jumble: ROACH GIVEN MYSTIC EMERGE
Answer: What doggerel is a CRIME IN RHYME

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	23	15	Beijing	24	15
Amsterdam	23	15	Bombay	24	15
Antwerp	23	15	Buenos Aires	24	15
Barcelona	23	15	Calcutta	24	15
Berlin	23	15	Chongqing	24	15
Brussels	23	15	Colombo	24	15
Budapest	23	15	Dhaka	24	15
Copenhagen	23	15	Hankow	24	15
Dublin	23	15	Harbin	24	15
Edinburgh	23	15	Hong Kong	24	15
Geneva	23	15	Kobe	24	15
Helsinki	23	15	London	24	15
London	23	15	Manila	24	15
Madrid	23	15	Osaka	24	15
Moscow	23	15	Seoul	24	15
Munich	23	15	Shanghai	24	15
Nairobi	23	15	Tokyo	24	15
Paris	23	15			
Peking	23	15			
Rome	23	15			
Stockholm	23	15			
Strasbourg	23	15			
Venice	23	15			
Warsaw	23	15			
Zurich	23	15			

TUESDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNING: Sunny, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 21-17; LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 19-15; MADRID: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 24-18; NEW YORK: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 24-18; PARIS: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 24-18; ROME: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 24-18; TOKYO: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 24-18; WASHINGTON: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 24-18.

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WIZARD OF ID



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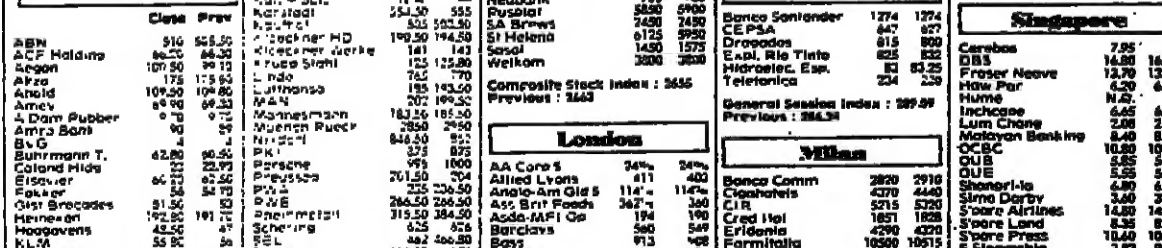
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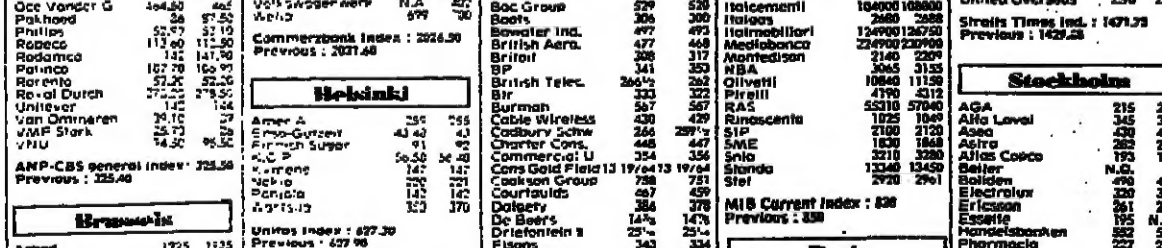
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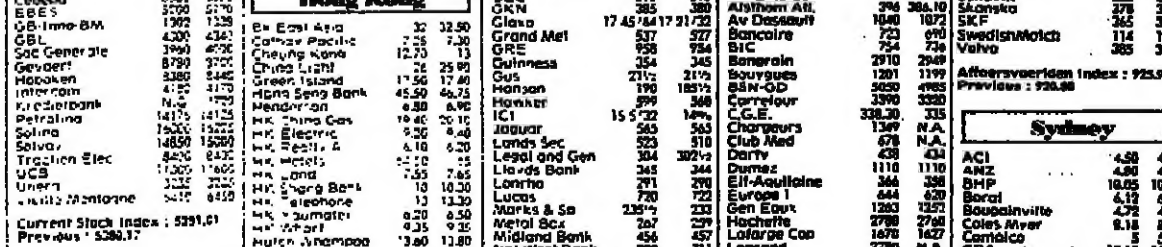
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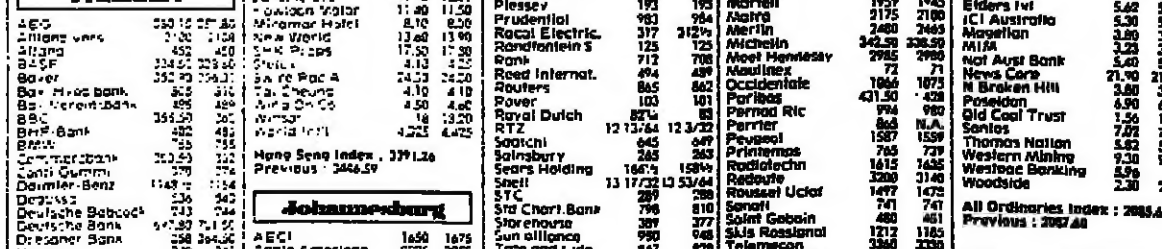
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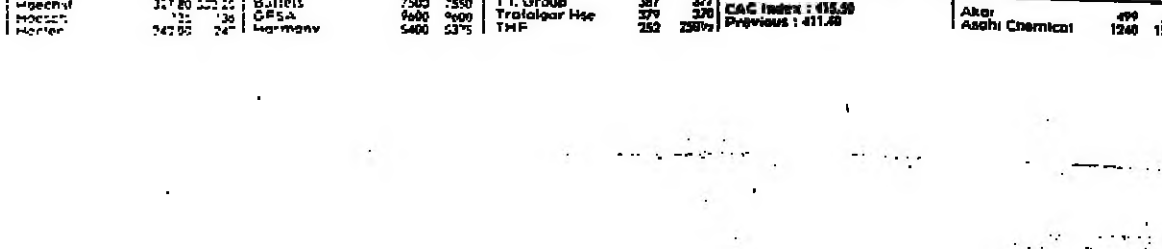
Paris



Rome



Tokyo



BOOKS

GEORGE WASHINGTON:

The Making of an American Symbol

By Barry Schwartz. 250 pages. Illustrated. \$22.50. The Free Press, 366 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

It might seem hard to find anything very new to say about George Washington, but Barry Schwartz has hit on a relatively novel approach, and one that yields some rewarding results. "George Washington: The Making of an American Symbol" is a study of the Washington cult — of how and why a particular set of national sentiments came to cluster around the image of Washington, and what they reveal both about the man and about the political culture in which he rose to pre-eminence.

Schwartz starts with the simple question of supply and demand. The emerging nation needed a flesh-and-blood focus for its aspirations, and anyone who had been appointed commander in chief by the Continental Congress in 1775, as Washington was, would have had a good deal of instant heroism thrust upon him. Before he had given the order for a single shot to be fired, for example, while he was still encamped at Boston, babies were already being named after him.

In the same year, John Hancock commissioned a portrait of Washington from Charles Willson Peale, one of a number that Peale was to paint. It quickly became a familiar popular image. Before long, images devised by other

artists were being mass-produced, too, which meant that many of them using formulas or symbols that had until recently been reserved for the monarchy — made an equally prompt contribution to the spread of Washington's renown. Naturally, that renown would have evaporated if his military record had been one of failure. For contemporaries, as Schwartz remarks, his first claim to fame was that he was a war hero. But the very fact that this was something of which we might need to be reminded is itself of considerable significance.

For he was a warrior with a difference. In the first place, unlike most generals of comparable standing in history, he owed his reputation not so much to dazzling victories as to endurance, the determination and the steady defense of the nation's rights.

Secondly, he could never have gone on to achieve what he did as a statesman if he had not remained so reassuringly true to the principles — as dear to 18th-century Americans as it was to the British from whom they inherited a — that military power must be firmly subordinated to civilian control.

Schwartz gives many examples of the ways in which Washington persuaded his countrymen by word and deed that they needed have no fear of him aspiring to be an American Caesar. The most picturesque is a detailed account of the ceremony contrived by Congress for the resignation of his military commission at Annapolis in December 1783. From first to last he accepted and acted out a deferential role (bowing to members of Congress at the appropriate moments, for instance, without having them bow back in return).

Schwartz doesn't overlook Washington's private failings, and they don't make particularly agreeable reading. The great man could be mean-spirited, a harsh taskmaster, something of a humbug. While he was ready to foot the bill for recapturing a runaway slave, he was anxious not to have his name mentioned in the relevant advertisements. Yet this is one case where the line between private and public deserves to be firmly drawn, and as a public figure he remained remarkably true to his professed ideals.

By and large, "George Washington: The Making of an American Symbol" is crisply written, and it is packed with graphic detail and telling quotations.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

ANATOLY Karpov passed his last practical test before his title match with the world champion Gary Kasparov in October, but not with flying colors.

The 36-year-old former champion won the recent Bilbao International Tournament in Spain with a half-point lead over the Swedish grandmaster Ulf Andersson, but his play in several games was shaky.

In Karpov's game with Miguel Iliescas Corbacho, a Spanish international master, we see the former champion fully plodding along until his opponent's pointed attacking play jolts him out of his complacency. Still, it was only the 21-year-old Iliescas's errors late in the game that enabled Karpov to win.

Karpov has, on occasion, shown a preference for the old-fashioned, symmetrical variation of the Tarrasch Defense, which arose after 5...P-Q4. After 6.P-K4, Black had an isolated QP but easy development of his pieces.

Since finishing White's mobilization was getting to be a problem after Iliescas's logical 11...B-N5!K, Karpov reduced material with 12.N-N4, P-N3; 13.B-B, N-B3. However, after 14.P-KR3, N-B3, White's development remained ineffective and lagging.

While Karpov slowly struggled with 19.Q-R1 to get a

hook into position to attack the backward QBP, Iliescas simply mated him with 19...B-N1.

The Spaniard did not seem to defend his QBP but pressed on vigorously with 22...P-R5; 23.R-Q4, Q-R4! Karpov could not reply 24.P-KN7 because of 24...N-N4; 25.P-N4, Q-R4; 26.K-B1, P-R6; 27.N-N3, B-N3; 28.P-B2, Q-B6; 29.B-B2, P-R7.

Now could he defend by 24.N-B4, B-N3; 25.N-P3, Q-B6; 26.K-R2, because of 26...N-N5; 27.P-N4, P-R6; 28.Q-B1, Q-R4; 29.K-R1, P-Q5! with a decisive attack.

On 24.P-N4, it was possible to recapture 24...Q-Q7. But White can defend by 25.Q-Q7, R-K4; 26.Q-B3, N-N5; 27.K-B1, when 27...N-N4; 28.Q-N4, Q-R4; 29.Q-Q7, N-Q7; 30.K-N2 yields White a very strong endgame.

After 24...Q-B6, Karpov began what had become a desperate defense with 25...Q-R4! Iliescas indicated that he would not let his illustrious opponent off the hook.

But why did the Spaniard fail to play the obvious — and strong — 27...N-N4, which would have kept the advantage for Black, even after 28.Q-KB3, the best defense?

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

Karpov, happy to be alive and well in an endgame after 31...R-R3, went to work at once with 32.B-R5!

Endgame errors, for example, 37...P-B3? instead of 37...R-B6; 38.K-N2, R-Q6, spoiled Iliescas's chances, for a draw.

After 48.P-R4, Iliescas, realizing that he could not cope with the connected passed pawns, gave up.

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

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Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

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Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

Iliescas went astray a second time with 30...Q-N4? instead of 30...Q-Q7; 31.K-R1, P-Q5; 32.K-R2, R-R3; 33.K-R1, P-B4.

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